

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

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FARM AND GARDEN OF COL. M. P. WILDER.

Col. Wilder's residence is in the midst of his magnificent garden of about fourteen acres, which borders the old stage road leading from Boston through Dorchester. The grounds have been occupied by him for twenty-five years; and the most cursory observation is sufficient to convince one, that these have been years of intelligent and active supervision.

There are over one thousand distinct varieties of pear trees. This, of course, is a number very far beyond what any horticulturist would select or adopt for cultivation. But Col. W. has had another motive besides profit, in all his operations. He has had that commendable spirit of inquiry, which his intelligence and wealth have enabled him to carry out into successful results, that have proved, as he intended, far more beneficial to the public than to himself. With this view, he has imported every new variety of pear that had any reputation in Europe; and, in addition, has produced a great variety from his own experiments in hybridizing. By a summary process of testing the new kinds—placing the grafts from a yearling seedling upon a mature and vigorous tree—he is enabled to adopt or discard the new fruit at once, without waiting for years to determine its quality. Numerous experimental scions now employ the limbs of well-grown, healthy trees. Several acres of the ground are planted with seedlings and nursery trees, and larger ones in full bearing. All are compressed into the smallest appropriate space, being mostly on quince stocks, and at distances of 10 to 12 feet. Great attention is paid to trimming, most of them being of a beautiful pyramidal shape, and the older ones in full and magnificent fruit. Some of those on quince stocks, are over twenty-five years old, and full of vigor and health; and with the careful management observed here, they have uniformly proved successful.

The camellias, next to the pears, are the most engrossing subject of attention. These

Col. W. has cultivated with great success, and to a very large extent. Hundreds of these, of numerous varieties, of large size, and in the highest state of perfection, were arranged in the open grounds, including one choice fancy seedling, for which Col. W. paid \$250. He has produced a great number of varieties by hybridizing. This practice is quite a hobby with him. We hope for some highly beneficial results from this system.

A great variety of other fruits, embracing almost every approved sort; also flowering shrubs and plants, and all under the nicest cultivation, are to be found on the grounds.

The farm, which is a mile or two distant, and only of moderate size, we did not have time to examine. It gives support to some fine cattle, and exhibits, as we might confidently expect from the appearance of the garden, a nice and well-considered cultivation.

Col. Wilder has long occupied a prominent position before the agricultural and horticultural world. While for thirty or forty years he has been an active mechant, he was for eight years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, within which time a splendid Hall was erected in the heart of Boston, for its weekly and monthly exhibitions, and the funds had accumulated to the amount of \$40,000.

Of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, he has been the only President, and that for six successive years, during which period a large Hall has been built for the use of the Society, and ample funds accumulated for its future wants.

He is the only President yet elected to the National Agricultural Society, of which he has held the office some four years. Under his management the Society has been eminently successful, and has held several highly meritorious exhibitions. It proposes another, to be held adjoining Boston, in October next, for which the patriotic citizens of Boston have already guaranteed \$20,000, to be expended in premiums and arrangements of the grounds. We hazard nothing in predicting for this a very successful exhibition.

He also held the office of President of the American Pomological Convention since its first organization, some four or five years ago. In the formation and subsequent support of all these Societies, he was one of the earliest and most efficient movers; and has since contributed largely of his time, exertions, and means, to their success. In these and numerous other patriotic enter-

prizes, which our circumscribed limits do not allow us more fully to particularize, has Col. Wilder commended himself to the approbation of his countrymen as eminently the friend of the American farmer.

HOW MUCH CORN SHALL WE PLANT?

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

In making our experiments public, we are apt to give only the successful ones, though the unsuccessful ones sometimes teach truth more clearly.

In the season of 1852 I put the manure of one horse and three cows on five-eighths of an acre of land, and planted it with corn. The crop harvested from this piece in the fall was about one hundred bushels of ears.

The next season (1853) I put the manure of the same stock, increased by some additional muck, on an adjoining part of the same field, but of twice the size—being ten-eighths of an acre (1½) in extent—and planted this with corn. The crop harvested was only some 65 or 70 bushels of ears.

These measurements may not be exact—as they were made by pacing the land, and by measuring the corn with a basket—yet the margin is wide enough to cover many times the chances of error in drawing certain conclusions. The management of the two pieces was the same, and there was no apparent difference in the productiveness of the two seasons; so that I can only attribute the discrepancy in the two crops to spreading the manure of the second season over too much surface; and I am strengthened in this opinion, by the fact that the natural soil of this field would not produce corn without manure, as was evident whenever the planting extended beyond the barn-yard dressings. It appears that in this case the greatest amount of corn was raised from a given amount of manure, by having a crop heavy enough to yield at least fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

But the labor that was expended on the surplus half of the second piece was wasted, or worse than wasted, as it was none the better for being tilled. Or, to look at it in another light, the same labor would have raised a green crop on that surplus half and turned it under, so that it would have been in good condition for either fall or spring use.

As it was, the five-eighths of 1852 was in good order the next spring for a crop of carrots and turnips, while the ten-eighths of 1853 was left by the corn in such condition that it was not considered advisable to ex-

pend the amount of labor on it necessary to the profitable production of roots.

From these observations I apprehend that the aggregate amount of corn raised in those portions of the Union where the crop depends on manure, would be made greater by planting less and cultivating it more highly; and that, by generally adopting a succession of roots, the quantity of stock kept in the country may be much increased, at less than a corresponding expense. The well known importance of the corn crop—second only to that of hay—and the increasing attention bestowed upon roots as articles of feed, render such policy worthy of consideration.

A YOUNG FARMER.

DAIRY STATISTICS.

How much milk does it take to make one pound of butter?

We have gathered answers to this question, from the correspondence of the London Agricultural Gazette, to the following purport:

In Blarney Cork, Ireland, it takes "2 gallons 6½ pints in summer, and 2 gallons 3½ pints in winter. Average, 2 gallons 5 pints of milk, or 2½ pints of cream. This is the well bred Irish cow. Crosses of the Dutch and Durham produce good cows, but the Durham is better adapted to the butcher than to the dairy. The Ayrshire is not only good for the dairy, but has also every tendency to fatten, and is best adapted to light soils. Pure Devons are very pretty stock, and give milk rich in quality but much smaller in quantity than any of the others."

In Dorsetshire, it takes, for the season, "2 gallons 6½ pints, or 2 pints of cream. The average produce of butter from a cow, in the course of a year, is about 13 dozen (156) pounds. Some dairies have produced 19 dozen (228) pounds per cow—but this is a rare occurrence."

In Cheshire, "In a general way, we have found, from the large Yorkshire cow, it takes 3 gallons for a pound of butter; Ayrshire less; and an Alderney still less. A cow gives much more butter when she has calved 3 or 4 months, and the quantity of milk is diminished; also, a great deal will depend on the quality of the food. We churn by steam; and last summer we tried the shortest time we could do it in; it was a hot day, and we accomplished it in five minutes and a-half—the engine making 300 revolutions per minute, and the quantity 80 gallons of milk. We have also found that it pays very well in hot weather to put American ice into the milk before churning; to reduce the temperature to get out more butter; the result of the same quantity of milk without ice, 15 pounds of butter; with ice, 20 pounds."

In Suffolk, it takes "3 gallons and 3 pints. Our cows were feeding in our best piece of pasture, so that I conclude we never make more butter from the same quantity of milk."

In Gloucestershire, it takes "3 gallons and 6 pints, or about a quart of cream. It is certainly not a good time to make an average trial, as the weather has been so very warm during the past week, and the flies have been extremely troublesome to the cattle."

In Guernsey, "I have had that quantity from 2 gallons, and have been assured that 1½ gallons have sufficed in some cases. I believe about 11 quarts to be a fair average. Our pound is the old Norman, and with the over-weight with each pound prepared for

market, I should think it was over 18 ounces English weight."

"Additional returns, representing the produce of over 1,000 cows, show a general average of 1.24 of an ounce of butter from 1 quart of milk."

How much do these quantities differ from those necessary to the same result in American dairies?

IRRIGATION.

The following article from the Agricultural Gazette, contains several interesting and instructive hints upon an important subject. The mineral manure advocates, will please give special attention to the statement, that it is not to the quality or the ingredients in the water used, but to the quantity, that the good effects of irrigation are due.

The subject of Irrigation is one of such great moment in some parts of England as to render it unnecessary to apologise for occupying a portion of our journal with notes upon the following points connected with it. We refer to:

- 1st. The nature of soil and circumstances best adapted for irrigation.
- 2d. The mechanical means necessary to its due accomplishment.
- 3d. The nature of the changes in vegetation effected by irrigation.
- 4th. The advantages to be derived from the practice where it can be properly carried out.

1st. A principal requisite in the formation of irrigated meadows is an unlimited supply of water, as it would appear that the quantity of this fluid has more influence than quality, as when water has percolated through one meadow it is not impaired for being conducted on to another. This is a consideration of some importance, as it does not appear that the efficacy of irrigation depends so much on the chemical constituents the water contains as might at first be thought; it seems rather to effect its good by a free percolation among and between the grass roots.

If therefore, water can be commanded in sufficient abundance for the process, the next point to ascertain is the capability of the land for favoring a steady even flow of water—not over the surface, as this is mere flooding—but by slow yet unceasing filtering through every part of the crop, for if the water be stagnant the usual effect of want of drainage will be observed in the growth of "sour grasses" and other weeds which mark wet land. A gravelly or sandy subsoil recommends itself as being best adapted for irrigation, and brooks or rivers usually flow in valleys of denudation, the worn-down rocks of which nearly always form a substratum of loose materials of greater or less thickness; in all such cases, therefore, the two most important adjuncts in irrigation, namely, water and a favorable soil, are usually combined.

2d. When these are present the next subject for consideration will be the best method to be adopted in conducting the water over the different surfaces to be irrigated, in the due performance of which it is necessary to consider, not only how to conduct water to any part of the field, but how to cause it to flow off again; for without the latter part of the system be as perfect in its action as the former, a fatal stagnation will be the result, and hence it follows that any system which will secure these important ends with the least expense in the three following particulars will be the best to adopt; these particulars are:

- a. The first outlay in the preparing the works.

b. The annual cost of repairs, and of necessary periodical attendance.

c. The amount of land taken up in the construction of the channels.

Of course these are points which can not be dwelt upon at length, as they must vary with the locality, position of the meadow, height to which the water has to be carried, and a variety of ever-changing circumstances, but the principles are in themselves simple, and require no less simple arrangements for securing their due development.

3d. The changes effected in the herbage of an irrigated meadow are a no less curious subject in relation to vegetable physiology than they are interesting in an agricultural point of view; these consist of the two following:

- a. Change of quality.
- b. Increase of quantity.

A meadow observed upon the bank of the Churn, in the neighborhood of Cirencester, which, from its slope could be only half covered with water, presented particulars which are tabulated below. It is necessary to remark that the meadow had a subsoil of oolitic gravel, and its pasture was that of a poor upland. The table will supply information on the following points:

- 1st. The names of the natural Grasses.
- 2d. The proportions of these observed in the meadow before irrigation.
- 3d. The changes effected in two years of irrigation.
- 4th. Those on the fourth year.

TABLE I.*
Representing the changes of Grasses under Irrigation.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Proportionals.		
		Before Irrigation.	After 2yrs Irrigation.	After 4yrs Irrigation.
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail-grass	1	3	4
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Field meadow "	1	3	4
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Roughish meadow "	1	3	1
<i>Briza media</i>	Quackgrass	1	0	0
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Dogstail-grass	1	1	0
<i>Alna caespitosa</i>	Hassock-grass	1	0	0
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Marsh bent grass	1	3	3
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot grass	1	3	3
<i>Avena flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass	1	3	3
<i>Avena pubescens</i>	Soft Oat-grass	1	3	3
<i>Hordium pratense</i>	Meadow Barley-grass	1	3	2
<i>Colium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye grass	1	3	6

This field has trebled in value in four years.

This table shows that all the good grasses have increased in quantity, while the unfavorable kinds have decreased, and this may always be noted in pastures—they improve by increasing good herbage, which consequently smothers the bad; the opposite produces a reverse result.

Nor is it only with those plants of the natural order *Gramineæ* that changes occur; herbs of other families present the same facts, which may be gathered from:

TABLE II.
Representing the changes of Herbs formed with the Grasses.

Botanical Names.	Common Names.	Proportionals.		
		Before Irrigation.	After 2yrs Irrigation.	After 4yrs Irrigation.
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Upright meadow cro-ft	1	3	1
" <i>bulbosus</i>	Bulbous crowfoot	3	1	0
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Narrow-leav'd Plantain	3	1	1
" <i>media</i>	Broad-leaved "	3	0	0
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Dutch Clover	2	0	0
" <i>pratense</i>	Broad Clover	1	2	2
<i>Anthriscus vulgaris</i>	Com'n beaked Parsley	1	2	1

Hence, then, irrigation exerts great influence on vegetation; not, it would appear, all at once, but by degrees, and that this change is for the better, may be gathered from the following:

TABLE III.
Representing increase in Money value under Irrigation.

1st year of Irrigation, 23s.	Rent the acre.
2d do. do. 35s.	do.
3d do. do. 50s.	do.
4th do. do. 60s.	do.
8th do. do. 100s.	do.

* This table and the succeeding one are taken from the Journal Royal Agricultural Society, vol. xv., part ii.

It is further worthy of remark, as respects the meadow observed upon, that although only a part of it could be irrigated, yet from the animals depasturing thereon having range over the whole meadow, the unirrigated portion has been also much improved, so that where all of a meadow can not be brought under the influence of this agent, it might be well to consider if only a portion can be so cultivated.

4th. This necessarily leads to a consideration of the advantages to be derived from the practice, for if a whole meadow be improved by the irrigation of a part, so may we not consider the utility of such meadows to the farm in general. This will become evident by a glance at the following facts:

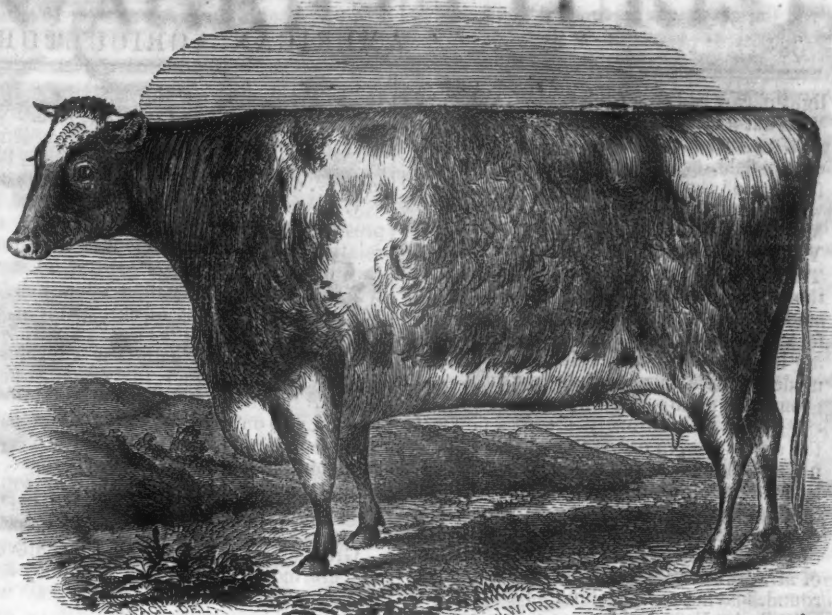
- a. Irrigation produces earlier pasture.
- b. It always secures a good late herbage—lattermath.
- c. Its yield of hay is much more certain where plenty of water can be commanded.

Hence, then, this portion of our subject will need no comment; but if this be so in ordinary cases, how much more so in a district like the Cotteswolds, where the great breadth of the land is on uplands of the porous oolitic rock. Such meadows in the valleys assist sheep farming in an extraordinary manner, as they enable the farmer in a not very genial climate still to have pasture for his early lambs, and thus to compete with those under more favorable circumstances as to climate. It is on this account that irrigated meadows are so carefully managed in the neighborhood of Cirencester, and we shall, therefore, devote another paper to a detailed account of their management.

CREOLE BUTTER.—The neighbors of a certain lady in the Fourth District in New Orleans, has recently discovered the nature of something that has seemed a miracle, for months past. They knew the lady had but one cow, (says the *Crescent*), and they knew also that the lady's two little negroes peddled as much Creole butter daily as could be produced by half a dozen common cows. Inquisition got so high on the subject at last, that the lady has let out the secret, and in its travels it has reached us. She told a friend that her cow was only a common cow, and did not produce any butter, but yielded milk enough in which to re-churn any quantity of strong Goshen butter, which the boys purchased by wholesale at the groceries, and converts by the said re-churning in new milk, to that pale, sweet delicacy known as the Creole butter, which always commands the highest of prices. She added, also, that by this process she had made a clear profit, since June last, of *twelve hundred dollars*? One cow is not much, but one cow and Yankee ingenuity together, are considerable. Our authority in this matter is indisputable, and the speculation is worth imitating.

TO DIVEST CALVES OF VERMIN.—It often happens that calves become covered with vermin, causing them to lose flesh, and look very dull. To clean the calf is a very disagreeable piece of work; but if the following recipe is adhered to, they will become clean with a very little trouble. Give the calf a tablespoonful of brimstone for three mornings in succession; if one trial does not completely rid the calf, the second will never fail. I have tried it several times, and once has been enough in each instance.

Speaking of strawberries, a sapient friend says that, as a chemical analysis shows them to be ninety per cent water, he thinks it will be cheaper to use water only. He can obtain an imaginary taste of the fruit by sucking the water.



NYMPH 2d.

Roan; calved July 16, 1850. Bred by Col. Sherwood. Sire imported 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941); dam Nymph, by Bertram 2d, (3144); gr. dam Nannette, by Patriot (2412); gr. gr. d. Nonpareil, by Young Denton (963); gr. gr. gr. d. Arabella, by North Star (460);

gr. gr. gr. d. Aurora, by Comet (155); by Henry (301); by Danby (190).

Winner of the first prize in the class of heifers at the American Institute and Queens County Fairs in 1852.

For the American Agriculturist.

GUANO ON WHEAT—THE CROPS.

Last year I got Mr. Allen to send me a tun of guano, as an experiment to try if it would pay on the wheat land of Seneca County; and I am now convinced that, so long as wheat keeps from \$1 75 to \$2 per bushel, guano will pay well. It acts differently from any other manure I ever saw, for although the wheat, both in fall and spring, looked very dark and grassy—just as if it had been over highly manured with barnyard manure—yet, on coming to maturity, the straw, in place of being soft and moldy, was stiff and of a golden hue.

I have this year procured 6,832 pounds of guano from your city, which I shall apply on 30 acres of fallow for wheat. Last year I sowed the guano with Seymour's broadcast sower, then plowed it under six inches, and immediately sowed the wheat. I shall do so again this year.

I am sorry to say that the farmers in western New-York have met with a serious loss, by the great rains that commenced at the beginning of harvest and continued for some eighteen days. The wheat was so often swollen and dried during that time, and so much weather-beaten, that little is left of value. I think, on an average, it will fall short in weight as much as from 8 to 11 lbs. per bushel; and some of my neighbors who have had new wheat ground, say they only get 27 to 30 lbs. of flour per bushel. If all the wheat not secured before the rains in the different States is as bad as that around here, the loss to the farmers will be immense. Almost all the *Soule's* wheat is more or less sprouted; at least such is the case with mine and all in this neighborhood.

From loss of weight, and shelling by being over-ripe, we certainly lose from 35 to 40 per cent of our wheat crop, and there are very few to sympathise with farmers when they meet with losses.

On all dry land corn looks well, but is late. On wet land it is worthless for any thing but fodder. Oats are very good, and potatoes could not be better. There is no appearance of rot. Had our wheat crop been preserved, every crop would have been excellent.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Near GENEVA, Aug. 20, 1855.

TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AT THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Horace Greeley, Esq., editor of the Tribune attended a trial of Plows and Mowers on the 7th July last, at Guignem, the "Imperial" College of Agriculture, some twenty-five miles west of Paris. He says:—"A great number of Plows were taken from the Exhibition and tried here, and that of the Messrs. Howard, Bedford, England, was pronounced the most effective. I understood Mr. James Howard, one of the makers, to state that, as carefully tested by the dynamometer, on clover sod, being drawn by two smartly-walking horses, it turned a furrow ten inches wide and six and a half deep, with a medium draft of only 182 pounds, or a little more than half its own weight. There are a good many men who could draw this plow at that gait, and almost any two men could easily do it. There was no plow entered from our country, (we have none in the Palace,) but one from Canada was tried and did good work. Most of the ploughs entered from the continent proved beneath contempt, as was to be expected. Some of them required over quadruple the power to propel them that was exacted by the winner, and one from Austria, that was confidently bragged on before the trial, actually twisted round, broke off, and gave up the ghost, in

light clover soil free from root or stone, and with but a single span of horses before it!

We all went out in the afternoon to a large clover-field, where quite a cluster of the farmers of the vicinage had assembled to witness the operation of Mr. McCormick's Mower—one of the very few (I regret to say) Yankee farming implements on exhibition. There was no competition at this time, but the machine worked admirably, cutting very smoothly, closely and clearly, a swath five feet wide as fast as the span of horses drawing it could walk, and evidently making very moderate demands on their muscles. The ground was quite uneven, and at one place the grass was vigorously stamped down by the spectators, in order to test the machine under the most adverse circumstances. In this way some stalks were made to escape cutting, but the machine was nowise choked nor impeded. The most satisfactory feature of the performance was the entire absence of Mr. McCormick's agent, after the first round, leaving the machine to be operated entirely by French laborers who never saw it before that day. There was a general and hearty manifestation of delight from the assembled farmers, and I trust that not this only, but American machines also will be tested again, and put in competition with those of Europe, under the eye of a critical committee. If the Exhibition is to be any thing better than a novel show, here is (in fact) its proper element.

MOWING MACHINES AND STEAM PLOWS.

Rev. H. W. Beecher, in the Independent of last week, thus speaks of these great labor-saving implements.

But if a Mower had taken a notion about the time we did to come to Lenox, what a world of work would have been spared to human muscles! Here are thirty-five or forty acres of grass, over which, in half circles, advancing four or five inches at a clip, the men have crept, shuffling along with their feet, crouched and sweating, hot, and tired in the small of the back. Two men will mow say four acres a day, besides looking after that which was cut yesterday. Here are ten days work. But throwing out the Sabbaths and throwing in the rainy days, (which this year have striven to wipe out the memory of every day of last summer's drouth,) and there will be at least ten days more, or full three weeks of haying; i. e., mowing, watching the barometer, (that is my part of the work,) dodging showers, or nesting in the dry hay, with the showery West coming down upon us with black banners flying and thunder trumpets sounding. However, these occasional matches between the storm and the farmer's whole family, are not the least interesting and exciting of country sports. There is no game of ball like it, no rowing match can be compared to it. As for a horse-race, it is a mere piece of vulgar cruelty in comparison.

Let us see: how did we get to this spot? Ah, we started with a mowing-machine. Well, we wanted to say that if instead of these slow but peaceful scythes, we had had one of these mowers with iron sinews, that is never hurt or tired, or sweaty, but rolls quietly along over twelve acres a day and then tucks up its knives at night as if it had been out walking for a little sport in the grass—how much time would have been gained, how much struggle saved, how easily, on the few fair days, fair but hot, might we have cut and cured the whole crop without being chased out of the field by storms.

In that case we should have had our barley all harvested before this. Now it is crinkled,

and will require twice the labor to secure it. Our wheat too, spring wheat, would have been attended to before this. Now it is all down. Maybe it is sprouted. Perhaps it will mildew, or it may rust.

We are accustomed to regard the improvements in machinery chiefly in their relations to manufacturing and locomotion. But nowhere else will a greater change be wrought by machinery than upon the farm. We are in the infancy of agriculture.

The knowledge of the elements with which we deal, and which compose rocks, soils, plants and animal fiber, that organic chemistry puts into our hands, gives direction and accuracy to our processes, but does little to abridge manual labor. Mechanics step in at this point, and promise to set men free, and to make a servant of iron that will toil for him without fatigue and with quadruple speed.

Great as is the saving of labor achieved by reapers, mowers, threshers, etc., they are all as nothing in comparison with that which must come before long—THE STEAM PLOW! What a revolution would take place when a gang of five or six plows, cutting from fifteen to twenty-four inches deep, shall plow from thirteen to fifteen acres a day! A farm of twenty acres will then be equivalent to a hundred acres now. A hundred acres so cultivated will yield unexampled crops. It will be better for small farmers than it would be to make every man a present of four times as much land as he had before.

Then, too, large farming could be carried on without the drawbacks which now hinder it. A thousand acres plowed, tilled and reaped by machinery, could be handled as easily by the proprietor as now he handles a hundred acres.

As yet we have only scratched the surface of the earth. We have never fairly harnessed mechanics, or made a farmer of science.

The man who invents a steam-plow that will turn twelve or fifteen acres a day, two feet deep, will be an emancipator and civilizer.

Then labor shall have leisure for culture. Thus working and studying shall go hand in hand. Then the farmer shall no longer be a drudge; and work shall not exact much and give but little. Then men will receive a collegiate education to fit them for the farm as now they do for the pulpit and the forum, and in the intervals of labor, gratefully frequent, they may pursue their studies; especially will books be no longer the product of cities, but come fresh and glowing from nature, from unlopped men, whose sides branches, having had room to grow, give the full and noble proportions of manhood from top to bottom. God speed the plow!

YERBA AMARILLA, OR THE YELLOW HERB.—

We make the following extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Patent Office, treating a new dye-stuff, dated Rudyville, Texas, June 25, 1855:

"I have obtained from Mexico the seeds of an herb used among the peasantry to dye yellow, green, and its corresponding changes, called Yerba Amarilla, or the yellow herb, with copperas as a mordant; it is not the plant known as Weld, nor is it known out of Mexico, as far as I have been able to learn. I design sending some of it this fall to some woolen factory in the North for the purpose of making experiments. The colors produced by it are as fast as the blue obtained from indigo."

An Illinois paper says there is a man in Olney so dirty that the assessor puts him down as "real estate."

From the N. Y. Times, August 23.

NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

In another column we give a brief report of the proceedings of this Club yesterday. They were quite as miscellaneous as usual, since some dozen or more subjects were introduced. This is, however, not to be wondered at, since at these semi-monthly gatherings, gentlemen from various parts of the country, who chance to be in the City, come in to spend an hour or two; and each one brings forward any subject which he may happen to be interested in. Letters from various parts of the country are now quite frequently addressed to the Club, which elicit remarks or discussions, so that under the present organization, it is next to impossible to confine the action of any meeting to a particular subject. Any one coming a hundred miles to hear a discussion upon the question set down for the day, will be quite likely to find it set aside, and a dozen others introduced. This is not by any means pleasant, but it is, perhaps, quite as well that it is so.

Let no one, however, pin his faith upon anything he may find reported from the Club. It is an irregular body, bound by no laws, and every person attending (everybody is invited,) is at perfect liberty to speak upon whatever topic and in whatever manner he may choose. If he has a machine to advertise, let him carry it to the Farmers' Club and tell his own story. If the gentlemen present on that day are in a proper mood, he may get an endorsement, and this will do to fill out his handbill. If any one has a special manure to sell, and can plead well himself or get others to do it for him, he secures the benefit of an advertisement.

Owners of new implements or manufacturers of special manures, however, should be careful to secure a good advocate to accompany their wares. If you have a fruit you wish named or puffed, be sure and send along a large supply for members (!) to taste of—not forgetting the reporters, for they, too, have tastes—and ten to one you will have the fruit named as you wish it, *nem. con.*, and puffed to your liking. The extent of the gratis puffing will depend upon the amount and sweetness of the eatable specimens you furnish.

But notwithstanding these objections to this (in) organization, it has many redeeming traits, and we would by no means see it annihilated, even to please our friend of the Buffalo Commercial. Together with much chaff are some grains of pure Wheat. Many good ideas are suggested and new topics introduced at these gatherings, which are in themselves valuable. The business of the reporters for most newspapers is to record the actual sayings and doings, and it is only necessary for the reader to sift out the grain for himself and let the chaff go to the winds. With these gentle warnings, we advise all who have leisure while in the City to drop into the Club; and for those who can not come we will furnish as good a report as possible.

A LONG DRIVE.—A paper in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, chronicles the passage through the town of Indiana of Mr. J. Grinder of Armstrong county, with a drove of several hundred head of cattle for the eastern markets, which he had bought in Texas, and driven over-land a distance of fifteen hundred miles. They looked remarkably fine, considering that they had been on the road since the first of April, a little over four months from the time of being started. In view of our numerous steamships and sail vessels plying between New-Orleans and the North, and of the various lines of railway leading to the West and South-west, it is singular that these cattle should be taken such an over-land route.

RECLAIMED MEADOW LAND.

I was invited a short time since, to visit a lot of reclaimed meadow land, belonging to Mr. Silas Ball, and Timothy Putnam, of Long Plain, Leverett. The lot contains about thirty-six acres, and is situated at the upper end of the plain, a high mountain bluff arising on the north, and the road from Montague to Amherst, bordering it on the south. Long Plain brook runs through the northern part of the whole premises. Six years ago it was almost worthless, bearing a little sedge grass, Mush Squash weed and clumps of bushes. It was worth from eight to sixteen dollars per acre. It was so wet that it could not be plowed, nor could any team be driven on the ground without sinking into the mud. What could be done with it, that was the question. Messrs. Ball and Putnam were not long in solving the problem. They found on examination, that the mud, or muck, was from two to fifteen feet deep, and black and rich, and extremely fertilizing. We will reclaim it, said they, and set themselves about in this way. Beginning half a mile below, in the bed of the brook, they dug down and lowered it the whole length, nearly three-fourths of a mile, more than three feet. This did the business in part, for it enabled them to ditch the remainder, and to dig it up, and plow it in time, as you will shortly see. They began to cultivate and subdue by digging up a portion with the bog hoe and hook. The sods were turned over and after sprinkling on a little horse manure, in rows about three feet apart potatoes were planted, about one foot being left between each potato. In fact the potatoes were sowed in rows. They were covered with the shovel and hook, making ridges and trenches in regular order. The crop came up finely. It required no hoeing. The growth of vines was enormous, being when extended, seven or eight feet long. And the yield was great, eight or ten hills making a bushel of potatoes. Corn, oats, vegetables &c., have also been tried as the land grew drier, and yielded well. These were never planted or sowed at first, potatoes always being the first crop. After the land was subdued, it was seeded down with herdsgrass. The yield of grass has been, and continues to be great. I can safely say that I saw one piece that would yield more than three tons to the acre, of excellent hay. What has it cost you, gentlemen, to reclaim this land, I asked? Nothing, they answered! The muck and crops have more than paid us for all the labor we have done.

They value their land at from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, which is probably a very moderate valuation.

Now, there are thousands of acres of similar land in Massachusetts, that might be reclaimed with the same results. Will the farmers be wise and do it, rather than dig away on the dry, rocky, barren soils of the highlands, spending their strength and labor, without an equivalent return.—R., in *Farmer*.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—A Boyd, a correspondent, informs us, that he has practiced a peculiar method with much success of preserving milk sweet in the pans. It simply consists in placing a piece of new hammered iron, or three twelve-penny nails in each tin pan, then pouring the warm milk on them. He believes that electricity has something to do with producing the result. He had tried many experiments before he hit upon this one, which he found to preserve the milk sweet for a longer time than other plans tried by him.

[The above, from the *Scientific American*, has a taste of iron if not of "fish."—Ed.]

LAWNS.

The smooth uniform evergreen "velvet turf," which constitutes the chief beauty of the English lawn, is rarely found in this country. For this there are several reasons; our variable climate, our hot suns, the frequent drouths of our summers and our dry soils, are serious difficulties in the way, when we attempt to form a lawn. But these natural obstacles may be overcome, in a great measure at least, by skill and attention. Nothing valuable can be accomplished without these in any department of industry. Even in the moist climate, and clayey soils of England, a good lawn can not be made without labor and skill. In many of our public and private grounds, attempts are made to form lawns where the soil is wholly unsuitable for the purpose. An uneven surface is leveled down, on the more elevated parts, the ground is cut down perhaps several feet, the soil is carried off to fill up the hollows and depressions, and nothing but the dry gravelly subsoil is left. Not unfrequently the whole plot which it is desired to cover with a thick smooth turf, is of this character. Would a farmer expect to raise a good crop of hay or anything else on such a soil? Perhaps an inch or two of mold and a slight dressing of manure are spread over the surface, and a mixture of *Phleum Pratense*, (*Timothy*) *Trifolium Pratense* (*Red Clover*), and *Agrostis Vulgaris*, (*Red Top*) is sowed and harrowed or raked in. Others will sow some variety of the *Lolium* (*Rye Grass*) or *Dactylis*, (*Cocks-foot*) in addition to these, and along with them a crop of barley or oats, to shade the grasses from the sun.

A worse plan, or one more unlikely to succeed, could not well be devised. If the seeds take root, the coarse grasses, the timothy and clover choke out the red top, the only one of them that is capable of making a firm turf. When the herds grass and clover are mowed, instead of the velvety surface, we have a stubble field. The coarse grasses are wholly unfit for this purpose. Their roots are too coarse, and they are disposed to grow in bunches. They belong to vegetables of too large a growth. We need for a smooth lawn finer and more delicate plants.

In forming a lawn that will be smooth and even, and retain its greenness through the season, and bear to be frequently shaven—these things must be attended to—First, the preparation of the soil; second, the kind of seed to be sown, and the third, time and manner of sowing it. Such a lawn as we have described can be formed only on a deep rich soil. When the surface on which we would have such a turf formed is made artificially, if it consists mostly of gravel and sand, or clay even, it must be covered at least nine inches deep with good black loam; a foot will be still better; a good dressing of fine compost manure should be spread upon this, and the whole well mixed with the harrow or a light plow, and well raked until it is perfectly fine and smooth. The next step is to select the seed. We have already said that the coarse grasses do not answer well for the purpose, and one essential reason is, that they do not bear frequent mowing, well. Their roots and especially those of the clover, depend so much upon the leaf for their nourishment and growth, that three or four cuttings in one season will kill them out. The best seed we can find in this country is the common red top or bent grass. That which we find at the seed stores usually consists of several varieties mixed together. Often the poa or meadow grass is found mixed with it.

But if the grasses are all of the fine kinds there is no objection to the mixture. They have similar habits of growth, and none is

sufficiently luxuriant in its growth to root out the rest. If we examine the product of a handful of the common red top seed of the shops, we shall find perhaps a dozen kinds of grass. Some of these grow larger in the season than others. Some bear the drouth better and some the frost. So that if they have the same habit of growth, the mixture is an advantage.

The best time for sowing the seed is about the middle of August. The seed should be evenly sowed, and well worked in with a rake, and the land thoroughly and evenly rolled. If the autumn is mild, there will sometimes be quite a luxuriant growth, but it should not be cut. It should be left to protect the roots from the frost. The rolling is very important to prevent the ground from being washed by the winter rains. If the subsoil is moist the roots will sometimes be thrown out by the frosts of winter. When this is the case, the roller should be again applied as soon as the frost is out, in the spring, and the whole surface rendered even and compact. Even if the subsoil is gravelly or sandy, it will be found advantageous to use the roller in spring, to render the surface smooth and even.

Unless the season is very moist, the grass should not be cut more than twice the first year, as the roots need the aid of the leaf to acquire their full growth and strength. The use of the roller for two or three succeeding springs, will assist in giving firmness and compactness to the turf. A lawn formed by carefully observing these directions, and dressed with wood ashes, plaster or fine compost, as soon as the frost is out in the spring, will soon possess a thick turf that will preserve its greenness through the entire season.—R., in *Country Journal*.

OPERATION ON A HORSE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLORIFORM AND SULPHURIC ETHER.—The subject of this operation was a bay gelding, the property of Messrs. Prince, Express Agents, in this city. He was laboring under a form of vacuolous tumor in the region of the joint of the left elbow, on the off fore leg. The operation was performed by Dr. G. H. Dadd, V. S., assisted by S. M. Burnham of this city.

The patient being cast in the usual manner and etherised by Dr. B., (which occupied about three minutes,) an incision was made over the region of the tumor; on exploring the same it was found to be an enlarged fibrous sac, containing half a pint of a thick straw-colored fluid, mixed with coagulums of albumen. The whole of the foreign matter being evacuated, the parts were dressed in the usual manner. The skin being very pendulous, forming a sort of pouch, a portion of the same was amputated, for the purpose of preserving the former symmetry of the parts.

On the interior of the cavity was found a large nervous ganglion, a sort of solar net work, emanating apparently from a branch of the ulnar nerve.

The pressure on the same by so large a tumor must have been a source of great pain and annoyance to the noble animal. The wound was finally sutured by means of a needle of silk. An orifice at the lower end of the sac was left for the subsequent discharge of pus, &c.

The rationale of cure is this: Adhesive inflammation takes place between the interior surfaces—granulation follows, and thus the cavity is obliterated. The external textures finally unite as in the case of a common wound.—*Chicago Democrat*.

A certain Secretary of State being asked why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "because merit did not promote me."

AN INTERESTING HORSE LAW-SUIT.

A case was tried before Arbitrators in this place last week which presented some novel features and excited considerable interest. Mr. Emanuel Detrich, of Antrim township, owned a fine Cobham Horse a year ago, valued by all the witnesses at \$1,000. In August, 1854, the horse was taken ill—said to be foundered, and either Mr. Detrich or one of his neighbors bled him to the tune of four gallons in two or three bleedings with very brief intervals. The depletion, however, did not relieve the horse sufficiently to satisfy the owner, and he sent for Dr. Shiffert, a veterinary surgeon, residing a few miles from this place, and he undertook to treat the animal. He bled him, according to the testimony, some five gallons more the first day; two gallons the next day, and one gallon the third day—making an aggregate of twelve gallons taken from the horse in four days. The horse died some eight or ten hours after the last bleeding, and the declaration of the plaintiff set forth that Detrich had charged Dr. Shiffert with having been paid by other parties, who were supposed to be interested in the destruction of the horse, to maltreat him, and that he had accordingly killed him intentionally. On this declaration in action for slander was based and damages claimed in the sum of \$1,000. The defense put in the plea of "not guilty, with leave to justify," meaning that Mr. Detrich had not charged Dr. Shiffert with killing the horse maliciously, but that he had said the horse was killed by unskillful treatment and would justify the charge.

The arbitrators not being skilled in the law, of course allowed the testimony to take the widest range within the bounds of reason, and some thirty or forty witnesses testified on the various points raised during the trial. The plaintiff's attorneys urged that the trial should be confined to the single point in the declaration that of malicious mischief with which they alleged they had been charged; and they denied the right of the defense to raise the question of unskillful treatment as it was not relevant to the issue. The defense urged that they denied having charged malicious malpractice upon the plaintiff, but they admitted having charged malpractice and proposed to justify. The evidence was admitted, and the case covered nearly every important feature of veterinary practice. The plaintiff first offered testimony to sustain the slander set forth in the declaration, and the defense justified by showing that he had been proved that twelve gallons of blood had been taken from the horse in three or four days, and that death was caused by excessive depletion. Several persons who had operated on the horse—all non-professional gentlemen—however—testified that the horse had little or no blood in him when opened—that the flesh was as free from blood as that of a butchered steer. This called up nearly all of our physicians to testify as to the amount of blood in such an animal. They all agreed that the best authorities on the subject warranted them in stating that such a horse, weighing nineteen hundred pounds, could not have had less than from forty-five to fifty-five gallons of blood in him: and they also agreed that one-sixteenth of the whole weight of the animal, if in health, could be abstracted from him in blood before death would ensue from depletion, and that in cases of high inflammatory action, even more than that proportion might be taken without causing death. They stated that a man of average weight had about three and a half gallons of blood in him, and that animals generally had about the same proportion according to their weight; but they agreed that there could be no rule as to the amount of bleeding in any particular disease, as

where bleeding is required they must continue until the desired effect is produced, and different quantities will produce that in different patients. After a hearing of two days an award was made in favor of the defendant. The arbitrators in the case were Messrs. Grove, Trostle and McClure; the attorneys were Messrs. Robinson and Kennedy for plaintiff, and Messrs. Nill, Reilly, Crooks, Sharp, and Rankin, for defendant. We learn that an appeal has been taken and the case will accordingly now be tried again in Court—just where it should have been tried at first.—*Repository and Whig*.

FLIES.

Tempus fugit—or, as the Latin scholar translated it, "A time for flies." Those little pests of social comfort are now upon us in swarms. They come up, like the frogs of Egypt, into our houses, and into our bed-chambers, and into our ovens, and into our kneading-troughs. The very air is full of them, and they multiply with astonishing rapidity. In the morning, they disturb our slumbers by crawling up our nostrils, or whizzing and buzzing and fussing in our ears. At meal times, they must taste every dish that we do, but their prelibations would be forgiven, if their bodies were not left, too frequently, as a token of their greediness.

But let us not fret too strongly against even this pest. It is a well known fact that the flies always seek in greater numbers, the irritable and fretful. They have a curious instinct in that particular. The more we notice their irritations, and the more peevish we are in driving them off, the more numerous are the throngs around us. Let us not fret then. Nothing was made in vain, and even flies answer some important part in the economy of the world. We can certainly see that they were intended as trials to our patience, and therefore serve a useful purpose in the formation of character. The more trifling the cause that calls forth our irritability, the more deleterious its effect on our dispositions. To overcome this propensity to fretfulness, and to permit patience to have her perfect work, may be one benefit to be derived from the plague of flies. He who rules his spirit in little things will be the better prepared for the greater and more important contests of life.

Flies act an important part in our social condition. They consume in and around the house, the extra moisture which might otherwise contaminate the air. They seldom touch pure water. The fluids they feed upon are of animal or vegetable origin, which, by mingling with the water, vitiate the air in a dwelling. In the larva or maggot state, they are the great scavengers of filth, and soon consume that which would otherwise poison the air, and create sickness. A small number of flies and other insects is an indubitable sign of a sickly season.

When flies or other animals of the like class become too numerous, they become the prey of other animals in turn, the whole apparent object of whose creation is to feed on the insects and keep their numbers within the limits of usefulness. There is, in all the arrangements of the Creator, this compensation of purpose in the existence of all animals, all being in subserviency to the well being of man on this earth, and all intending to point out to him that this world is only a stage of trial.

Did you ever, fretful reader, examine a fly through a large microscope? That sight ought to cure you of your loathing and irritability, and teach you how beautiful are all the works of God, and how wonderfully adapted to the purposes designed. Even the despised fly is clothed with beauty—even this ephemeral pest, so much abhorred, is

dressed in gay robes of gauze and gold which art would in vain attempt to imitate. It is a perfect wonder—its contrivances for suction—its eyes immovable, eyes so contrived with numerous distinct lenses as to receive impressions from all directions without change of place; the nicely balanced, gauze-form wings, with the little mallet that strikes upon them to produce the buzzing noise, (for no insect has a voice, or makes any sound through the throat,)—the power of exhausting the air possessed by the mechanism of the bottom of the foot, by which the fly can suspend itself from the ceiling and thus overcome gravity—all these repay the investigator into the construction of the common fly, and manifest the wisdom of the Creator.—*Hartford Courant*.

ORIGIN OF TEA.—The Chinese have the following tradition, relating to the origin of tea: Darma, a very religious prince, and son of an Indian king, came into China about the year 519, purely to promulgate his religion; and, with the hope of alluring others to virtue, by his example, pursued a life of unvaried mortification and penance, eating only vegetables, and spending most of his time unsheltered by any dwelling, in the exercise of prayer and devotion. After continuing this life for some years, he became worn out with fatigue, and at length closed his eyes, and fell asleep against his will; but, on awaking, such was his remorse and grief for having broken his vow, that, in order to prevent a relapse, he cut off his eyelids, as being the instruments of his crime, and threw them on the ground. Returning to the same spot, on the ensuing day, he found them changed into two shrubs, now known by the name of Tea. Darma, eating some of the leaves, felt such vigor imparted to his mind, that his meditations became more exalted, and the lethargy which had previously overpowered him entirely disappeared. He acquainted his disciples with the wonderful properties of the shrubs, and in time the use of them became universal.

THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR.—The high mountains of California are frequented by a species of condor which, although somewhat inferior in size to the condor of the Andes, is probably the largest bird to be found within the confines of the Golden State. A full grown California condor measures upward of thirteen feet from tip to tip of its wings, and when in its favorite element, the air, is as graceful and majestic as any bird in the world. They make their homes upon the ledges of lofty rocks, or in the old deserted nests of hawks and eagles, upon the upper branches of lofty trees. Their eggs are each about twelve ounces in weight, and are said to be excellent eating. The barrels of the wing-feathers of the condor are about four inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and are used by the inhabitants of Northern Mexico to keep gold dust in.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night. Take the tomatoes out of the sugar and boil the syrup, removing the scum. Put in the tomatoes and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the fruit again, and boil until the syrup thickens. On cooling, put the fruit into jars and pour the syrup over it, and add a few pieces of lemon to each jar, and you will have something to please the taste of the most fastidious.

Why did Job always sleep cold? Because he had miserable comforters.

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society is making extensive preparations for their regular Fall Exhibition, on the 19th and 20th days of September. A full and very complete list of premiums is announced in our advertising columns, to which we invite special attention. From what we know of the past of this Society, of the men engaged in the enterprise, and of the efforts now being put forth, we feel confident that the forthcoming exhibition will be a magnificent one, well worthy the attention, not only of the citizens of Brooklyn, New-York, and the cities and towns in the immediate vicinity, but also of horticultural gentlemen at a distance.

RAISING ROSES FROM SEED.

BY AN OLD PRACTITIONER.

In recent numbers of the Floricultural Cabinet, I have with pleasure noticed the observations on hybridizing various plants, with a view to the increased improvements of the various genera of ornamental plants. I have for several years directed my attention to raising Roses from seed, and my efforts have been successful in raising some of the finest new Roses which now grace our best collections.

During the months of September and October, I repaired to several first-rate nursery collections of Roses, in order to see which kinds, in each class of Roses, bore fruit the most freely, and ripened the earliest; and I then procured several of each class, which I planted at the proper season. These bloomed the following summer, and having a very extensive collection of nearly all the finest double Roses, I carefully selected *farina* from the best of the double flowers, and impregnated the fruit-bearing kinds therewith. The fruit-bearing flowers are generally not quite double, and I found it to be of use to thin out the larger trusses of flowers, so as to leave about half a dozen in a head of the plumpest buds.

In the process of impregnation, just as the flowers to be impregnated are expanding, I cut away the anthers therein by means of a small pointed penknife or scissors, this prevents natural seedlings being produced from the kind. Where I had a specific design in the impregnation of any two kinds, after the operation had been effected, I tied a piece of fine gauze over the head of bloom, to prevent access of bees, etc.

In autumn, as soon as the seed was ripe, I had it gathered and placed in gauze bags, and so kept in the seed-vessel till required for sowing. Early in spring I sow the seed thinly in boxes, and place them in a gentle heat in a common frame, keeping the soil moist, not wet, till that portion which then pushes appears to have done entirely for that season. When the plants can be safely transplanted I have them carefully taken up, and planted in a rich soil and warm situation in the open garden, where they remain to bloom. The general quantity of the seed does not come up the first season, but remains to the second. I therefore have the boxes kept just moist, till the end of the summer, and then remove them into a dry place during winter. Early in spring place them in a gentle heat, and all the good seeds soon push forth plants, which are treated as before named. Seed may be quite successfully treated by sowing in the open border, having it in a warm situation, and keeping it moist by covering the bed over with moss, etc.

Two years are required here, as in the former named instance, to get up the whole. During winter I usually spread dry leaves between the plants that come up, and remain in the seed bed, so they are secured from injury by frost, being yet tender; this protection is removed at the spring. Moss or tanners' bark may be substituted for dry leaves, where the latter are objected to.

I have paid particular attention to crossing the most distant classes, as well as to obtain kinds which will bloom the longest period, and to get fine-colored, fragrant, and very double Roses.—*London Floricultural Cabinet.*

HINTS ON GRAPE GATHERING.

BY A COUNTRY GARDENER.

The grapes once ripe some care must be bestowed in keeping them in good condition, that is, free from damp, which would soon cause the berries to turn moldy and decay; take means, therefore, to prevent this. A low temperature at this stage will not hurt the grapes, and therefore large quantities of air can safely be admitted; but while air may thus be given freely, rain must be excluded; and therefore, if not already provided with ventilators at the back wall of the vinery, or false lights over the sliding sashes (see page 281 of last year's Florist), you must adopt some such plan, as by such rain will be effectually excluded, and at the same time the current of air which is continually passing through the house will tend most materially to preserve the atmosphere dry and airy—both essential conditions for keeping grapes; indeed, I consider this so important, both for the vines when growing and for preserving the fruit when ripe, that I have again alluded to it, and strongly recommend its adoption. In very damp or wet weather a little fire should be put on by day, especially if the grapes are required to be kept for any time. By these means Hamburgs will keep fresh and plump till after Christmas, and St. Peter's and Muscats till February; but these latter will require more fire heat at the period of ripening, and altogether a warmer temperature to preserve them, particularly the Muscats; in other respects the same precautions of well ventilating the house and excluding damp are necessary.

As it often happens that one decayed berry will damage the whole bunch, they should be looked over two or three times weekly for the purpose of removing any berries which show indications of decay with the thinning scissors, and as the leaves change color remove them when you find them break off easily when touched; this will admit more light in the house, and help to keep the air drier. I observed that a low temperature would not injure grapes when ripe, a temperature so low as only a degree or two above the freezing point may therefore be allowed without entertaining any fear about them; but generally speaking from 40° to 45° or thereabouts is the safest point, as they are much more liable to damp at a very low temperature than the medium one laid down, and Muscats will certainly shrink and not keep by any means well in a low temperature—I should say not less than 45° to 50°.

The grapes cut, pruning should take place immediately afterwards, cutting each spur back to the lowest eye, when the same routine must be followed as I have laid down for the present season's culture.—*Florist.*

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—To every pint of vinegar put three pints of raspberries. Let them lie together two or three days; then mash up and put them in a bag to strain. To every pint, when strained, put a pound

of crushed sugar. Boil it twenty minutes, and skim it. Bottle it when cold.

THE CULTIVATION OF PEAR TREES.

Having been for a few weeks among the fruit growers of Massachusetts, I notice that an error prevails among them in the treatment of their dwarf pear trees, particularly in planting them, and to so great an extent that many persons have almost abandoned their culture; although they are really the most valuable trees.

In planting, it should be borne in mind that the Anger's Quince will not endure the winters of New-England, and that it is the only variety on which the pear succeeds; in all Quinces the borers work, and this variety is even more subject to them than the fruit bearing kinds, but if the trees are planted deeper than the place of grafting, these difficulties are all obviated, and another advantage attained, which is all important: that is, the production of fibers above the place of grafting which will spread plentifully through the ground, and sustain the tree to a great number of years, even if the Quince roots were entirely removed, and will give them a more vigorous growth and double or treble the amount of their production.

The proper depth of planting is about three inches deeper than the place of grafting. A mound of earth thrown around the tree will not be of any avail, as it loses its own moisture from the roots underneath, and a mound will not often bring out the roots from the pear. Another matter almost always overlooked is the cutting back of trees; when first planted they should be cut back to three or four buds of the last year's growth, and this continued for three years, by which a stocky tree of good form is obtained, which will often produce more fruit, and of better quality, than standard trees.

The ground for pears is never too rich, and two bushels of coarse stable manure put about the tree each spring, and left to decay through the summer and dug in, and repeated the next spring, will not, on many of the best varieties, fail to bring forth an abundant crop of melting buttery fruit, of honeyed sweetness, and of size and beauty that would feast the eye and palate of an epicure.—*M. W. STEVENS, in Boston Journal.*

SALT RIVER.—Salt River, where it debouches into the Ohio River, is not more than fifty or sixty yards in breadth, but very deep. It is never fordable, even in the driest seasons; and, being navigable for fourteen miles above its mouth, has not been bridged at this point. We descended its steep and difficult banks, embarked our carriage upon a flat ferry-boat, and were conveyed across. The view looking up the river was very beautiful. Tall elms and sycamores clothed the banks, dropping their boughs almost to the water, forming a vista of foliage through which the stream curved out of sight between wooded hills. I longed to be rowed up it. While on the spot, I took occasion to inquire the derivation of the slang political phrase, "Rowed up Salt river," and succeeded in discovering it. Formerly there were extensive salt-works on the river, a short distance from its mouth. The laborers employed in them were a set of athletic; belligerent fellows, who soon became noted far and wide for their achievements in the pugilistic line. Hence it became a common thing among the boatmen on the Ohio, when one of their number was refractory, to say to him, "We'll row you up Salt River"—where of course the bully salt-men would have the handling of him. By natural figure of speech, the expression was applied to political candidates, first, I believe, in the Presidential campaign of '40.—*Bay'd Taylor*

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American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, August 30.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Agricultural exhibitions have become one of the fixed institutions of this country. For a dozen years past, they have grown rapidly into public favor, and each year has witnessed a great increase in their numbers and diffusion, and in the higher character and more extended field of operations embraced by the industrial associations getting them up. The annual publications containing the transactions of single societies now rival, in size and variety of information, the comprehensive reports from the different Departments of our Federal Government.

From all parts of the country we hear of unusual preparations for the Agricultural Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows to be held during the months of September and October. Nearly every State will have a general gathering, while through all the Northern States, and in some of the Southern, a majority of the counties and many of the towns have local organizations, which have quite spirited agricultural exhibitions every Autumn.

At almost all of these an address from some "distinguished speaker" is considered an essential part of the proceedings, and as speech-makers are more easily obtained from among those who are politicians by profession, politics are quite apt to supplant the discussion of such topics as deep plowing, manuring, selecting seed, improving the breed of domestic animals, &c. Last year we received printed copies of these speeches by the hundred, but not one in ten contained a single page of practical agricultural information. Long words, flowery sentences and poetic quotations upon the "dignity," "the nobleness" of the farmer's profession, form the chief staple out of which these speeches are manufactured. We once stood in a crowd listening to one of these harangues by a third-rate lawyer, and could not but be amused at the discomfiture produced by an old farmer singing out, "Waal, if farm-in' is so fine, why don't you go into it?" We thought the question quite pertinent.

There are, however, quite a number of agricultural men, of sound practical common sense and extensive experience, who are sometimes called upon on these occasions, and who would more frequently take part in them, were the exercises of a different character. We have seen a plan followed by several societies which we think an excel-

lent one, and worthy of universal adoption. Instead of a single meeting, and one speech, let there be a series of meetings for discussion, hearing reports, &c. As soon as any committee is ready, let an officer announce that the report will be read, and let the remarks of the committee be followed by discussions. Such a course would lead to a further and more minute examination of the animals, implements, or produce reported upon. The committees themselves would decide more carefully, if knowing that time and opportunity would be given for criticising their decisions. At all events, reports from committees previous to the final hour of such exhibition are desirable, and especially so is the practice of holding a number of conversational meetings, even if the exhibition continue but one or two days. Those men capable of giving the most reliable information would talk at such a meeting, while not one of them would mount the rostrum and make a speech.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of this Institute will open, at the Crystal Palace, on the 3d of October, and continue through the month.

The Cattle Show and Plowing Match are omitted this year, out of compliment to the State Fair, so that the whole effective force of the Institute is to be turned to Agricultural productions and manufactures.

Steam power is to be furnished for running machinery, and a more than common representation of steam engines is anticipated.

Rare mineralogical collections are invited for exhibition, and especial attention, we see, is to be bestowed on building stones. Natural and artificial specimens of the ores and metals which abound in this country are anticipated.

Specimens of painting and sculpture will form a prominent feature of the exhibition.

The ladies are invited to contribute specimens of household industry, and \$500 is to be distributed in premiums among apprentices.

The Managers desire strongly to impress Exhibitors with the necessity of furnishing early information of the articles they intend to exhibit, and the space that will be required.

EXPLANATION.—Several inquiries indicate that at least some of our subscribers did not read through our notice of the contemplated change. We therefore give it again, on page 396, and here repeat that, after next week, the *Weekly Times* will be mailed on the same day as the weekly *Agriculturist* has been heretofore mailed, and the enlarged *Agriculturist* on the 1st of each month. Both of these papers will be sent to all our present subscribers, without any charge for the full time now credited to them as paid for in advance. For terms of one or both of the papers, to new subscribers or renewers, see last page.

Those having paid in advance, and not wishing the *Times* will be credited with

the *Agriculturist* for double the time paid for, if they will give us prompt notice of such desire.

MAKING A GOOD MEADOW FROM POOR PASTURE LAND—DEVON CATTLE.

One of the most successful experiments of this kind, which we have seen, is at Mr. Edward G. Failes, Woodside, near Morrisania. Four years ago, this field was a miserable, worn-out pasture, thickly sprinkled with daisy and other weeds, and did not produce over half a ton of grass to the acre—and a very poor quality at that.

Being desirous of turning this pasture into meadow land, without going through the tedious and expensive process of plowing, planting, and seeding, Mr. Faile got up a scarifier, after the model of an engraving of one which he found in an English work, called the *Complete Grazier*. With this implement he went over the pasture lot early in the spring, and then top dressed it with a compost of 250 lbs. of Peruvian guano to the acre, mixed with four parts of good earth, lying about three weeks under cover before being used. He then sowed four quarts of Timothy and four pounds of Red Clover seed per acre, and brushed in. When finished the pasture lot looked ragged enough; but the grass began to appear shortly, and it was soon the greenest field of the farm.

The first season after this process, many of the weeds disappeared; the second season scarce any were to be found. That year he gave it another top dressing, though not more than half as rich with guano as the first.

When we looked at this field, in July last, transformed thus cheaply and easily to a meadow, there was a large burthen of grass upon it just ready for the scythe, or rather the *Mowing Machine*. Its yield we judged, at the lowest, would not be less than two and a half tons to the acre, of the best quality of Timothy and Clover hay. The whole cost of this beneficent change of a poor and almost worthless pasture, to a valuable meadow, could not have been more than \$12 to \$13 per acre; and the grass this season alone will be worth thrice that, standing.

DEVON CATTLE.—Mr. Faile has one of the finest Devon herds in the United States; several of which are imported, and nearly all are from good milking families. His stock bull, Exeter (198), he imported two years ago from the herd of Mr. James Quartly of England. He is of large size, imposing in his appearance, and thus far proves an excellent getter. We noticed a superb bull calf, dropped the 6th of last March, got by the above, out of the beautiful imported cow Bowley (42), from the herd of Mr. George Turner of England. Another of Exeter's bull calves, was dropped the 9th of May, out of Moss Rose (304), also from Mr. Turner. She is a great and rich milker. The calf is extraordinarily fine, and being so well descended, and from such a good milking family, he will make a highly valuable animal. It is Mr. F.'s intention to keep him as his own stock bull.

Mr. F. has another very superior bull, a

yearling, got by Mr. Morris's Frank Quartly, out of one of his choicest imported cows. We do not mention the herd of cows more particularly, in consequence of having noticed them in a previous volume of our journal. Mr. F. expects to add several more Devon heifers to his herd, to arrive from England next month. His son is now there to select for him.

RINGBONE.

From a late article on this subject by Mr. Percival, a distinguished Veterinary Surgeon, we learn that this affection, for which there are so many "sure cures," arises from a weakness of the pastern joint, and what is called ringbone is a *callus* formed around it for its protection and support. If we could succeed in removing this enlargement by the cross incisions with a chisel, or by binding on live toads, or by cutting out little bladders—which, *bursa*, by the way, belong there and have nothing to do with the ringbone—or by compelling the horse to wear a bar of lead to drive the bone down through the hoof, we should do—Well, what? Why, we should remove the splint with which nature supports the weakened joint.

In process of time this joint, too weak for its duties, is mended by being made stiff, yet more or less of the temporary apparatus for its support always remains. So the imperfect use of the foot that follows, is not due to the bony tumor, but is a consequence of the stiff joint.

This disease is more likely to occur in colts of a peculiar formation of foot and of weak constitution, and as both these matters are transmitted in breeding stock, ringbone is a hereditary disease, and so horses or mares affected with it should not be used for reproduction. The practice of American farmers of breeding from mares so heavy, spavined and ringboned and otherwise diseased as to be worthless for any other purpose, will soon deteriorate the best imported blood. Mr. Percival, on the causes of this affection, says:

A coarse or half bred, fleshy or bony-legged horse, with short and upright pasterns, is the ordinary subject of this disease; and there exist satisfactory reasons why we should expect him to be so. The pastern and coffin bones constitute the nethermost parts—the pedestals—of the column of bones composing the limbs, and being so, they receive the entire weight and force transmitted from above. The pastern, being long and oblique in position, receives the superincumbent weight in such an indirect line, that, bending towards the ground with the fetlock, nothing like jar or concussion follows. The very reverse of this, however, happens every time the foot of a limb having a short, upright pastern, comes to the ground. In such, instead of the weight descending obliquely upon the *sesamoids*, (two small bones at the posterior and inferior part the fetlock joint,) and the fetlock bending therewith, it descends directly, or nearly so, upon the pastern, making this bone entirely dependent on one beneath it—the coronet—for counteracting concussion; and should any thing occur to diminish this, or to throw more weight on the bones beneath than they can counteract, jar of the whole apparatus ensues; and an effort of nature to strengthen the parts, by investing them with *callus* and

ossification, is likely to be the ultimate result. *For we would view ringbone, disease though it must assuredly be called, as frequently, in young horses, a recourse of nature to strengthen weak parts—the bones being unequal to the exertions or efforts required of them.*"

To the last sentence of this quotation we wish to call special attention. It is worthy of being written in letters of gold; as an exemplification of a grand general principle that pervades all the works of animated nature.

Most of the so-called diseases that horse and cattle doctors amuse themselves by curing, are only *symptoms*—mere steps by which nature is restoring or attempting to restore a diseased part. Thus a boil is nothing but an operation by which a little piece of dead flesh, called the core, is separated and expelled from the living flesh that surrounds it; a felon is the opening of a passage through the thick tendinous sheaths of the fingers, for a like purpose. Again we say, disease is not a *thing*, it is a *process*.

We have seen ringbones treated in many different ways, yet with no more benefit than arises from the relief of internal inflammation by counter irritation. From what is stated above, it follows that, rest is of the first importance; that, if the animal be young, it should be better fed; should not be incited to any undue exertion; that an irritating liniment, or even a blister, should be applied to the foot for the relief of the joint, and that, after the disease has existed for some time and the joint has become stiff, all treatment must prove unavailing—and it should be let alone.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have just received a letter from Col. Wilder, the President of this Society, in which he says, that the beautiful site, recently selected for the forthcoming show, is rapidly assuming its appropriate shape for the occasion by grading, inclosing, &c. The premium list is in press and will soon be issued, and will be such as to tempt the owners and lovers of fine stock and agricultural products and implements, to one of the finest displays ever made in this country.

SALE OF DEVON CATTLE.—We desire to call attention to the sale of Devon cattle, of Mr. George Vail, advertised at Page 398 of this number of our paper. We believe this is the first Public Devon sale attempted in this country, but we see no reason why it should not be as successful as those of Short Horns. Mr. Vail is said to have a fine herd, and the bull is considered an excellent getter. We hope there will be a full attendance by the breeders and amateurs of these beautiful cattle.

EXCELSIOR.—After our next issue we shall have the time and thought of a whole month, instead of a single week, to devote to each number of the *Agriculturist*, and we hope to greatly improve its pages in the amount of practically useful matter. The household or domestic department is set down for more special attention than we have heretofore been able to bestow upon it.

NO CHANGE REALLY.—A subscriber writing from Delaware, says "he shall sadly miss the weekly visits of the *Agriculturist*." Not so, friend. All the present and past editorial force of the *Agriculturist* will still be expended upon the two papers which you will receive for the same money. We shall write no less, but by supplying another weekly paper whose agricultural matter we prepare ourselves, we get rid of the extra labor of getting up a weekly paper, the work being done by the publishers of the *Times*, and we are at leisure to labor more upon the editorial matter of the two papers.

The *Agriculturist* will be no less valuable, but much more so, while the *Times*—to say nothing of its other news—will also furnish a large amount of agricultural matter in addition to that of the *Agriculturist*. Our subscribers will be greatly the gainers by this arrangement. We shall have less likelihood of making money, but a greater chance to do what we most wish to do, viz: to get up a better paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand a number of favors not yet attended to. Long letters on crops, &c., from New-Jersey and Delaware, came just as we are finishing this number, which will be late for notice next week.

For the American Agriculturist.

HOLLOW WALLS.

Following the advice of the late A. J. Downing (see 'Downing's Country Houses,' pp. 57-8), I built my residence, two years ago, with hollow walls, wetting the brick as they were laid.

The method of laying the brick may be seen at a glance, by consulting Mr. Downing's work; and may be varied at pleasure to suit any kind of brick or stone building. The following are some of the advantages of this very superior mode of construction:

1. A saving of one-fourth to one-eighth in the amount of brick and mortar required.
2. As the joints are continually broken, each brick acting as a binder, and every third or fourth brick being a tie-brick, a much stronger wall is the result. A trial experiment—conducted under my supervision—showed the hollow wall capable of resisting a shock more than double as great as did a wall built in the ordinary manner.
3. The prevention of all dampness on the inside wall.
4. Coolness in summer and warmth in winter, the stratum of air confined between the outer and inner wall acting as a non-conductor in both cases.
5. The saving of lathing and studding; as it is perfectly safe to plaster against the wall.
6. The hollow spaces may be used, as I use them, as a means of ventilation for every room in the house, by leaving out one or two brick, in the proper flue, in the external wall near the roof.
7. "Mainly," to quote Mr. Downing, "in the great security afforded against fire. Four-fifths of our houses are still built with hollow wooden partitions, and walls with

inside furring. The inevitable consequence is, that when a fire breaks out, it spreads with incredible rapidity through these hollow spaces lined, with wood, which extend from basement to attic, and all hope of extinguishing the flames is at once abandoned. On the other hand, a house built at no more cost, with hollow brick walls and brick partition, is nearly fire-proof. In a country house, built in this way, nine times out of ten a fire would never spread beyond the room where it originated; and, in almost all cases, it could be extinguished with but little effort, by the inmates alone, since all the means of rapid communication, actually provided in the usual and most careless mode of building, is wanting in a house built with hollow walls." E. EMERSON.
Greencastle, Penn.

THE RICE CROPS.—The Southern journals represent that the rice crops are unusually flourishing, and that the indications promise more than an average yield this season.

FINE OATS.—Three farmers in one of the towns of Penobscot county, Maine, have their oats sowed in such a manner as to form a continuous field three miles long. It is estimated that the crop of the three will reach six thousand bushels.

TO PREVENT BOTS IN HORSES.—A person of much experience in veterinary science, is never troubled with this disease in horses. His simple practice during the fall months is, to keep a greasy cloth in the stable, and once a week rub with it such parts of the animal as may have been attacked by the nit-fly. Grease destroys and prevents the eggs from hatching.

FLEAS, BED-BUGS, &c.—A writer in Gardner's Chronicle recommends the use of oil of wormwood to keep off the insects above named. Put a few drops on a handkerchief or a piece of folded muslin, and put in the bed haunted by the enemy. Neither of these tribes can bear wormwood, and the hint is especially commended to travelers who are liable to fall among the toppers of blood.

PROLIFIC COW.—Mr. Benjamin P. Pryor, one of the city watchman residing on French Garden Hill, owns a milk cow that has dropped four live and healthy calves within the past thirteen months. Last spring she dropped twins, and on Wednesday last she performed the same remarkable feat. Three of these four calves are now alive and doing well. The cow, it is said, will give three gallons of milk per day.

From a measurement made in Syracuse, for the past eighteen years, it appears that fifty per cent. more rain has fallen since the first of May than for the same period in any previous year during that time.

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION.—The Scientific American says that if builders fill up spaces between every wall and flooring with sea sand, no fire could communicate from one apartment to another. The staircases, if constructed of iron, on the geometrical principle, would prove non-conductors, space would be economized, and the chambers enlarged. Balconies running from house to house, on every floor, are the most desirable of all fire escapes.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

SPECIMENS OF SYDNEY SMITH'S TABLE TALK

Specimens of Sydney Smith's table-talk are given in his Life, though not so liberally as might have been expected. We give some extracts from them and from the most characteristic passages of his correspondence, as illustrative of his "own peculiar" wit and humor, his proper individuality of thought and phrase.

Some one asking if the Bishop of — was going to marry? "Perhaps he may," said the Canon; "yet how can a Bishop marry? How can he flirt? The most he can say is, 'I will see you in the vestry after service.'" "It is a great proof of shyness to crumble bread at dinner," in his opinion. "Oh, I see you are afraid of me," said he to a young lady who sat by him,—"you crumble your bread. I do it when I sit by the Bishop of London, and with both hands when I sit by the Archbishop."

Of the Utilitarians in general, and one in particular, he says: "That man is so hard you might drive a broad wheeled wagon over him and it would produce no impression; if you were to bore holes in him with a gimlet I am convinced sawdust would come out of him. That school treat mankind as if they were mere machines; the feelings or affections never enter into their calculations. If everything is to be sacrificed to utility, why do you bury your grandmother at all? why don't you cut her into small pieces at once, and make portable soup of her?"

"Dear Bobus," he writes to his brother in 1813, "pray take care of yourself. We shall both be a brown infragrant powder in thirty or forty years. Let us contrive to last for the same, or nearly the same time."

To Lady Holland he writes in 1810: "We liked Mrs. —, it was wrong, at her time of life, to be circumvented by —'s diagrams; but there is some excuse in the novelty of the attack, as I believe she is the first lady that ever fell a victim to algebra, or that was geometrically led from the paths of discretion."

To Lord Murry, in 1821: "How little you understand young Wedgewood! [inventor of the Wedgewood ware.] If he appears to love waltzing, it is only to catch fresh figures for cream jugs. Depend upon it, he will have Jeffrey and you will enjoy an argillaceous immortality."

Arrived at Dover, soon after the construction of the "shaft," he mentions it as "a staircase, by which the top of the cliff is reached with great ease—or at least what they call great ease, which means the loss of about a pound of liquid flesh, and as much puffing and blowing as would grind a bushel of wheat."

"Mr. Jeffrey," he writes to the Countess Grey, "wanted to persuade me that myrtles grew out-of-doors in Scotland, as here. Upon cross-examination, it turned out they were prickly, and that many had been destroyed by the family donkey."

"Luttrell," he writes in 1829, from the Combe Florey parsonage, "came over for a day, from whence I know not, but I thought not from good pastures; at least, he had not his usual soup-and-pattie look. There was a forced smile upon his countenance, which seemed to indicate plain roast and boiled; and a sort of apple-pudding depression, as if he had been staying with a clergyman."

Alluding to the tumult at Jeffrey's election,

in 1830, he inquires of Murray: "Is Jeffrey much damaged. They say he fought like a lion, and would have been killed had he been more visible; but that several people struck at him who could see nothing, and so battered infinite space instead of the Advocate."

Jeffrey's size appears to have been an inexhaustible source of amusement to the "round, fat, oily" Priest of St. Paul's. Sydney tells Francis Broughman of having just returned from Portugal, where the inquisition, according to rumor, seized and singed him with wax-tapers as an Edinburg reviewer; "They were at first about to use flambeaux, conceiving him to be you; upon recurring to the notes they have made of your height, and error was discovered of two feet, and the lesser fires only administered." (1806) Again: "Magnitude to you, my dear Jeffrey, must be such an intoxicating idea, that I have no doubt you would rather be gigantic in your errors, than immense in no respect, whatever," &c. 1808.) Elsewhere:—"My dear Jeffrey, are we to see you?—(a difficult thing at all times to do.)" &c. (1809.) In 1829 he writes to Murray: "I can not say the pleasure it gives me that my old and dear friend Jeffrey is in the road to preferment. I shall not be easy till he is fairly on the Bench. His robes, God knows, will cost him little—one buck rabbit will clothe him to the heels." *Maximus minimus* was one of the appellatives wherewith Sydney loved to magnify the great little man.

In the same letter; "I think Lord Grey will give me some preferment, if he stays in long enough; but the upper parsons live vindictively, and evince their aversion to a Whig Ministry by an improved health. The Bishop of — has the rancor to recover, after three paralytic strokes, and the Dean of — to be vigorous at eighty-two. And yet these are men who are Christians!"

To Lady Holland, and from Combe Florey: "Philosopher Maluhus came here last week. I got an agreeable party for him of unmarried people. There was only one lady who had a child; but he is a good-natured man, and, if there are no appearances of approaching fertility, is civil to every lady."

To Dr. Holland, in 1835: "I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay fever, (as it is called.) My fear is, perishing by deliquescence; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. My remedies are warm pediluvium, cathartics, &c., &c. The membrane is so irritable that light, dust, contradiction, an absurd remark, the sight of a dissenter, —anything, sets me sneezing; and if I begin sneezing at 12, I don't leave off till 9 o'clock, and am heard distinctly in Taunton, when the wind sets that way—a distance of six miles."

"Mr. —," he tells Lady Davy, "is going gently down hill, trusting that the cookery in another planet may be at least as good as in this; but not without apprehension that for misconduct here he may be sentenced to a thousand years of tough mutton, or condemned to a little eternity of family dinners."

Here is yet another heaven after another man's ideal. To Sir Roderick Murchison he writes: "May there not be some one among the infinite worlds where men and woman are all made of stone? Perhaps of Parian marble? How infinitely superior to flesh and blood! What a Paradise for you, to pass eternity with a greywacke woman!"

In his last illness he writes to the Countess of Carlisle: "I am in a regular rain of promotion; from gruel, vermicelli and sago, I was promoted to panada, from thence to minced meat, and (such is the effect of good conduct) I was elevated to a mutton chop. My breathlessness and giddiness are gone—

chased away by the gout. If you hear of sixteen or eighteen pounds of human flesh, they belong to me. I look as if a curate had been taken out of me."

So he wrote in the last letter but one in these volumes. Two or three months, and all was over; this jocular Canon had fired his last shot; this (Oxford) Fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy, had gone to the tomb of all the—Yoricks. He died on the 22d of February, 1845, of water on the chest, and was buried without show of any kind, in the cemetery of Kensal Green.

FUNNY RUSE OF A REVOLUTIONARY TORY LADY.—A gentleman residing in Kingston, R. I., writes the following revolutionary anecdote to the Boston Traveller:—"In 1778, while our country was at war with England, the Tories, as they were called, unwilling to espouse their country's cause, 'left their country for their country's good.' Among the number who thus left for the British dominions in Nova Scotia, was my aunt F—, with her tory husband.—During the war, an American privateer was seen approaching L—, where my aunt and other Americans were located. At the approach of the ugly looking stranger, all the Americans fled except my aunt who kept a small store at the place of entry. Having secured what she could from her shop, she hastened to her house to secure her valuables there, also; but the officers were too close upon her heels to allow her to secrete much. They came upon her just as she was entering a chamber which had previously been left in some confusion. Seeing the officers so near her, she turned in an instant, and with her usual quickness of invention—for she was always ready for a turn—said to the leader, "I hope you will pardon the appearance of my room, as we have just had the small pox in it, and have not had time to put things to rights since the patients were carried off." It was 'a word and blow,' as we say. In his haste to escape, the officer turned upon his heel, and in turning fell over the staircase and rolled down two flights of stairs into the street, dropping from its scabbard an elegantly mounted sword, which he left behind as a prize to my aunt. Picking himself up as best he could he was joined by his comrades, and very soon the privateer had her sails spread, and was out of sight and out of danger, leaving my aunt to laugh over her well timed stratagem, and to hunt for her money box, which was found some months after among the current bushes in the garden, just where she placed it herself when she took it from the shop."

A VERY KNOWING DOG.—Nelson, of the Northern Gazette, says—"A gentleman in Audina, Conn., sends his dog on the arrival of the mail by the railroad train, for his Daily "Times," and the dog returns to his master with the paper in his mouth. The other day a New York "Herald" was handed him by mistake. The dog dropped the paper, and springing upon the counter, picked out a "Times," and wagging his tail in a can't-come-it sort of manner, departed."!!!

A dog of good judgement, too.

MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of a man as a good character. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than every thing else on earth. No servile foot, no crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor-seeker, ever bore such a character; the pure joys of righteousness ever spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would

dignify and exalt them—how glorious it would make their prospects even in this life; never should we find them yielding to the grovelling and base-born purposes of human nature.

THE MOUNTAINS.

BY REV. THOS. HILL, OF WALTHAM, MASS.

The mountains in Winter, the mountains I love;
Below the black forest, the white peaks above;
Along the calm valleys, the deep drifted snow,
While over the summits the winter winds blow;
The moose and the deer through the underwood roam,
And the chickadee finds in the fir trees a home.

The mountains in summer, the mountains I love;
Green birches below, and the grey peaks above;
Along the calm valleys the crystal brooks flow,
While the flowers on the summit are white as the snow,
And the dark forests ring, at the close of the day,
With the white throated Peewee's sweet roundelay.

The mountains in Autumn, the mountains I love;
All clothed in full glories, below and above;
With bright glowing maple, with beech in rich brown;
Bright forests below, and above a white crown.
Oh! the richness and beauty of all the long year
Are reserved for the hills in October to wear.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LAST VOTE.

Every incident in the life of Washington is all of interest. That plain, heroic magnitude of mind which distinguished him above all other men was evident in all his actions. Patriotism chastened by sound judgment and careful thought, prompted his public acts, and made them examples for the study and guidance of mankind. It has been said that no one can have the shortest interview with a truly great man, without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many, who have some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Washington is verified in the following interesting circumstance related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

"I was present," says this correspondent, "when General Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The court-house of Fairfax County was then over the market-house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance to it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons were in the court-house yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the father of his country drove up, and immediately approached the court-house steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good-looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least concert, spring simultaneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the General's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court-house with him—followed in his wake through a dense crowd to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the outward crowd—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage—and saw his departure.

There were five or six candidates on the bench sitting; and as the General approached them they arose in a body and bowed smilingly; and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes toward the registry of the polls, when Col. Denclae (I think it was) said—"Well, General, how do you vote?" The General looked at the candidates, and said—"Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not for men;" and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow and retired."

MAKING A NEEDLE.

I wonder if any little girl who may read this ever thought how many people are all the time at work in making the things which she every day uses. What can be more common, and, you may think, more simple, than a needle? Yet, if you do not know it, I can tell you that it takes a great many persons to make a needle; and it takes a great deal of time, too. Let us take a peep into a needle factory: In going over the premises, we must pass hither and thither, and walk into the next street and back again, and take a drive to a mill, in order to see the whole process. We find one chamber of the shop is hung round with coils of bright wire, of all thicknesses, from the stout kinds used for codfish hooks to that for the finest cambric needles. A bundle has been cut off; the bits need straightening, for they came off from coils.

The bundle is thrown into a red hot furnace; then taken out, and rolled backward and forward on a table until the wires are straight. This process is called "rubbing straight." We now see a mill for grinding needles. We go down into the basement, and find a needle-pointer seated on his bench. He takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first one and then the other. We have now the wires straight and pointed at both ends. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles an hour. Observe the little gutters at the head of your needle. Next comes the punching of the eyes; and the boy who does it punches eight thousand in an hour, and he does it so fast your eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles.

A woman, with a little anvil before her, files between the heads and separates them. They are now complete needles, but rough and rusty, and, what is worse, they easily bend. A poor needle, you will say. But the hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and, when red hot, are thrown in a pan of cold water. Next, they must be tempered; and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap daubed by spoonfuls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of wash-pot, to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough; but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and a tossing in sawdust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale. But the sorting and the doing up in papers, you may imagine, is quite a work by itself.

LEARNING TO SWIM.—The teacher is supplied with a pole some ten feet long, to which a cord is fastened, which cord connects with a strap placed around the waist of the pupil. Thus the teacher, standing on the shore, or the wharf, can easily guide the movements of the swimmer; and the child acquires a mastery of the art much sooner, and gains self-confidence—which is the real secret of the swimmer's power—more readily than when supported on cork floats. Any mother could teach her child in a few days, with little inconvenience to herself, by this happy thought, an art that may save that child's life. Girls, by this method, will acquire that confidence which by any previously practiced mode it has been found so difficult to give the feminines.—*New-York Mirror.*

TROUTING.

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Where shall we go? Here is the More brook, the upper part running through bushy and wet meadows, but the lower part flowing transparently over the gravel, through the pasture grounds near the edge of the village. With great ingenuity, it curves and winds and ties itself into bow-knots. It sets out with an intention of flowing toward the south. But it lingers on its errand to coquette with each point of the compass, and changes its mind, at length, just in time to rush eastward into the Housatonic. It is a charming brook to catch trout in, when you can catch them; but they are mostly caught. Nevertheless, there are here in Salisbury, as in every village, those mysterious men who are in league with fish, and can catch them by scores when no one else can get a nibble. It is peculiarly satisfactory to one's feelings to have waded, watched, and fished with worm, grasshopper, and fly, for half a day, for one poor feeble little trout, and four *dace*, and at evening to fall in with a merry negro, who informs you, with a concealed mirth in his eye, and a most patronising kindness, that he has been to the same brook, and has caught three dozen trout, several of them weighing half a pound. We will not try that stream to-day.

Well, there is the Candy brook. We will look at that. A man might walk through the meadows and not suspect its existence, unless through the grass he first stepped into it!—The grass meets over the top of it, and quite hides it through the first meadow; and below, through that iron-tinctured marsh land, it expands only a little, growing open-hearted by degrees across a narrow field; and then it runs for the thickets—and he that takes fish among those alders will certainly earn them. Yet, for its length, it is not a bad brook. The trout are not numerous, nor large, nor especially fine; but every one you catch renews your surprise that you should catch any in such a ribbon of a brook.

It is the upper part of the brook that is most remarkable, where it flows through mowing meadows, a mere slit, scarcely a foot wide, and so shut in by grass, that at two steps' distance you can not tell where it flows, though your ear hears the low sweet gurgle of its waters down some pet waterfall. Who ever dreamed of fishing in the grass? Yet, as you cautiously spy out an opening between the red-top and foxtail, to let your hook through, you seem to yourself very much like a man fishing in an orchard. One would almost as soon think of casting his line into a hay-mow, or of trying for a fish behind winrows or haycocks in a meadow! Yet, if the wind is only still, so that the line shall hang plumb down, we can, by some dexterity, drop the bait between grass, leaves, and spikes of aquatic flowers. No sooner does it touch the invisible water than the line cuts open the grass and rushes through weeds, borne off by your speckled victim.

Still farther north is another stream, something larger, and much better or worse according to your luck. It is easy of access, and quite unpretending. There is a bit of a pond, some twenty feet in diameter, from which it flows; and in that there are five or six half-pound trout who seem to have retired from active life and given themselves to meditation in this liquid convent. They were very tempting, but quite untamable. Standing afar off, we selected an irresistible fly, and with long line we sent it pat into the very place. It fell like a snow flake. No trout should have hesitated a moment. The morsel was delicious. The nimblest of them should have flashed through the water, broke the surface, and with a graceful but

decisive curve plunged downward, carrying the insect with him. Then we should, in our turn, very cheerfully, lend him a hand, relieve him of his prey, and, admiring his beauty, but pitying his untimely fate, bury him in the basket. But he wished no translation. We cast our fly again and again; we drew it hither and thither; we made it skip and wriggle; we let it fall plash like a blundering bug or fluttering moth; and our placid spectators calmly beheld our feats, as if all this skill was a mere exercise for their amusement, and their whole duty consisted in looking on and preserving order.

Next, we tried ground bait, and sent our vermicular hook down to their very sides. With judicious gravity they parted, and slowly sailed toward the root of an old tree on the side of the pool. Again, changing place, we will make an ambassador of a grasshopper. Laying down our rod, we prepare to catch the grasshopper. That is in itself no slight feat. At the first step you take, at least forty bolt out and tumble headlong into the grass; some cling to the stems, some are creeping under the leaves, and not one seems to be within reach. You step again; another flight takes place, and you eye them with fierce penetration, as if thereby you could catch some one of them with your eye. You cannot, though. You brush the grass with your foot again. Another hundred snap out, and tumble about in every direction. There are large ones and small ones, and middling sized ones; there are gray and hard old fellows; yellow and red ones; green and striped ones. At length it is wonderful to see how populous the grass is. If you did not want them, they would jump into your very hand. But they know by your looks that you are out a fishing. You see a very nice young fellow climbing up a steeple stem, to get a good look-out and see where you are. You take good aim and grab at him. The stem you catch, but he has jumped a safe rod. Yonder is another creeping among some delicate ferns. With broad palm you clutch him and all the neighboring herbage too.—Stealthily opening your little finger, you see his leg; the next finger reveals more of him; and opening the next you are just beginning to take him out with the other hand, when, out he bounds and leaves you to renew your entomological pursuits! Twice you snatch handfuls of grass and cautiously open your palm to find that you have *only* grass. It is quite vexatious. There are thousands of them here and there, climbing and wriggling on that blade, leaping off from that stalk, twisting and kicking on that vertical spider's web, jumping and bouncing about under your very nose, hitting you in your face, creeping on your shoes, or turning summersets and tracing every figure of parabola or ellipse in the air, and yet not one do you get. And there is such heartiness and merriment in their sallies! They are pert and gay, and do not take your intrusion in the least dudgeon. If any tender-hearted person ever wondered how a humane man could bring himself to such a cruelty as the impaling of an insect, let him hunt for a grasshopper in a hot day among tall grass; and when at length he secures one, the affixing him upon the hook will be done without a single scruple, with judicial solemnity, and as a mere matter of penal justice.

Now then the trout are yonder. We swing our line to the air, and give it a gentle cast toward the desired spot, and a puff of south wind dexterously lodges it in the branch of the tree. You plainly see it strike, and whirl over and over, so that no gentle pull will loosen it. You draw it north and south, east and west; you give it a jerk up and a pull down; you try a series of nimble twitches; in vain you coax it in this way and solicit it in that. Then you stop and look a moment,

first at the trout and then at your line. Was there ever anything so vexatious? Would it be wrong to get angry? In fact you feel very much like it. The very things you wanted to catch, the grasshopper and the trout, you could not; but a tree, that you did not in the least want, you have caught fast at the first throw. You fear that the trout will be scared. You cautiously draw nigh and peep down. Yes, they are, looking at you and laughing as sure as ever trout laughed! They understand the whole thing. With a very decisive jerk you snap your line, regain the remnant, and sit down to repair it, to put on another hook, you rise up to catch another grasshopper, and move on down the stream to catch a trout!

THE VICTORY.

Edward Norton is an obedient boy, is kind to his play-fellows, and usually gentle in his manners, he has one great fault which makes his mother very sorry. He has a quick temper. When angry he does not know what he is doing. His mother knows that if he grows up with this bad temper, he may do some wicked act, and then say, like the professor of a college who killed a man in his anger, that if his mother had conquered his temper when he was a boy, he should not have been a murderer.

Edward likes to read stories about the great conquerors of the world. His mother thought that he would know the meaning of king Solomon's words, "He that ruleth his spirit, is better than he that taketh a city." So she had him repeat the verse to her every morning for a week. Thus, you see, he could not forget it.

On Saturday as he played with some little boys, a difficulty arose among them, and one of them began to laugh at him. Edward grew very red in the face, his eyes gleamed with anger, and he was about to strike the boy, when he suddenly stopped. The boys did not know what it meant. Why do you think he stopped? He thought of king Solomon's words. He had to try hard to keep down his arm and not speak the angry words he felt. God helped him then, in the victory over his temper; for God will help us, if we truly seek his aid. Edward could not play any longer, but went back to the house, and ran to his mother, saying,

"I did it, mother, I did it," and burst into tears.

She was very happy when he told her all about it. Edward has been tempted since, but tries not to get angry; and in time, by the blessing of God, I think he will be always able to rule his spirit. If you have such a temper, and wish to rule it, you may not perhaps do as well as Edward the first time, but "try, try again," and if you sincerely seek help from the Savior, he will assist you in doing right. It will be easy for you to yield your heart and life to Christ; or, if you have done so already, will prevent the reproach of an ill-temper being cast upon you as a follower of Jesus.—*HESPER, in Child's Paper.*

Markets.

REMARKS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, August 29.

There has been a little depression in the price of Flour—quite as much as could be expected with the small arrivals from the west. It may be to some a matter of surprise to learn that with all the abundant supplies at the west, there is now scarcely as much flour received from that quarter as there was previous to harvest. The principal re-

ceipts are from the south. So behind-hand are farmers with their work, and so loth are they from other considerations to sell their grain, even at the present high prices, that almost a famine still prevails among consumers. We have still to dread the results predicted by us two weeks since, viz: nothing to be realized by farmers now because they will not sell, and little to be realized when they do sell, because every body will be selling at the same time, and prices will sink so low. Another week's reports furnish no reasons for changing the opinions expressed during several weeks past, viz: that there is a superabundance of wheat in the country. Even allowing the wheat to be only an average yield, there is a prospect—now almost a certainty—that the corn crop is to exceed all former years. This enters so largely into consumption, that it will save a great amount of wheat.

Potatoes are coming in finely. So far as we can yet hear, the rot will be less prevalent this year than during several years past. Speculators have got up rumors of the rot on Long Island and elsewhere, but a sifting of these reports show them to be with small foundation. On Saturday last 2,000 bushels of potatoes were sold in Newburg on the Hudson river, by a single dealer, for 28 to 31½ cents per bushel.

Flour has fallen during the past week say 25 to 50 cents per barrel. Corn has fallen about 3 cents per bushel.

Potatoes rose at one time to 75 cents per bushel, but have got upon the descending scale, where they will probably remain.

Cotton is ½ of a cent per lb. lower. In other southern products, no change worth recording.

The Weather has been quite cool—unusually so for this season. Large quantities of rain fell on Thursday and Friday of last week. Since that the weather has been generally fine.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported Exclusively for the American Agriculturist.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The price of the different qualities of Potatoes varies less than it did last week. All of them are worth about \$1 50 per barrel, though the price varies very much on different days, owing to the irregularity of the supply. To-day sales are dull.

The supply of Peaches is as abundant as last week, and the quality is improving. Delawares are out of the Market, and the Jerseys, of good quality, command a ready sale, though those of poor quality sell for almost nothing.

Tomatoes continue at prices such as barely to pay for bringing them to market.

Apples have their "ups and downs" from day to day. We quote them a little higher.

Watermelons continue in good demand at sustained prices, and Muskmelons are growing plentier and declining.

Sweet Potatoes are more plenty, though the price continues as last week.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites....	¥ basket \$—50@	56
Do. do. Mercers.....	do.	50@ 56
New-Jersey, Dyckman's.....	¥ bbl.	1 75@ —
Do. Mercers.....	do.	1 50@ —
Sweet Potatoes—Delawares.....	do.	4 25@ —
Do. Virginias.....	do.	3 50@ —

Onions—Red.....	¥ bbl.	1 50@1 75
Do White.....	¥ bask.	1 00@ —
Do Silver Skins.....	do	75@ 81
Corn—sweet.....	¥ 100	75@ —
Cabbages.....	¥ 100	2 00@2 50
Cucumbers.....	do	31@ —
Squashes—White.....	¥ bas.	25@ —
Yellow.....	do	37@ —
Tomatoes.....	¥ bask.	12@ 25
Beans—Lima.....	¥ bask.	75@ —
Do String.....	do	25@ 37
Beets.....	¥ doz.	25@ 37
Carrots.....	do	25@ —
Turnips.....	¥ bush.	25@ 37
Plums—Blue Gages.....	do.	75@1 50
Green Gages.....	do.	1 —@1 25
Apples, Sour.....	¥ bbl.	\$1 50@1 75
Sweet Bow.....	do	1 75@2 —
Common.....	do	50@ 75
Pears, Bell.....	do	3 25@3 50
Common.....	do	2 —@2 50
Peaches.....	¥ bask.	25@ 50
Extra do.....	do.	75@ —
Watermelons.....	¥ 100	10 @12 —
Musk Melons.....	do.	1 75@2 —
Butter Orange County.....	¥ lb.	—@25c.
State.....	do.	18@23c.
Western.....	do.	—@10c.
Cheese.....	do	6@9c.
Eggs State.....	¥ doz.	—@17c.
Jersey.....	do.	—@18c.
Poultry—Spring Chickens.....	¥ pair	30@62c.
Fowls.....	do.	68@75
Ducks.....	do.	—@68c.
Turkeys.....	¥ lb.	13@15c.
Geese.....	¥ pr.	1 —@1 12
Egg Plants.....	¥ doz.	—@50c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Reported Expressly for the American Agriculturist.

WEDNESDAY August 29, 1855.

N. B.—The rates in these reports refer to the estimated weight of the beef in the quarters.

The total supply of beeves for the week does not vary much from our last report. The quality of the cattle in market is quite as good as then, but sales are dull, with a decline of full half a cent a pound admitted by owners.

The highest price realized to-day was, for most stock, not more than 10½c., and but very few reached that figure. The majority of sales were from 9 to 10c., while a few light cattle brought not more than 8c. Kentucky sends the best cattle this week.

At Allerton's there has been during the week.....2,284

There is to-day.....2,260

There came by the

Harlem Railroad—Beeves.....	109
Cows and Calves.....	4
Veals.....	203
Sheep and Lambs.....	1368
Swine.....	12
Hudson River R'd.—Beeves.....	536
Erie Railroad.....	1150
Swine.....	174
Hudson River Boats—Beeves.....	458
Sheep and Lambs.....	790

There were from	
New-York.....	247
Illinois.....	571
Penna.....	44
Ohio.....	823
Indiana.....	104
Kentucky.....	360

At Brownings the receipts were, of
Beeves.....623.....at 8@10c
Cows and Calves.....55.....at 5@6½c
Veals.....53.....at 5@6½c

At O'Briens—
Beeves.....406.....at the
Veals.....84.....same prices as above.

The supply of Sheep and Lambs is:

At Allerton's.....1308

At Brownings.....7373

Sheep are better to-day than previously. More fat sheep in market and fewer store sheep. Good sheep sell from \$4 to \$5. Extra, \$6 to even \$9. Store sheep from \$1 25 to \$3.

Lambs range from \$3 50 to \$5.

Veals sell from 4 to 5½c. live weight. Extra, 6½c.

Swine.—Stock hogs are selling from 5 to 7c. Fat hogs, 6½ to 7½c. Pork, 8½@9½c.

Mr. Chamberlin reports—

Beeves.....612.....at 7@10½

Sheep and Lambs.....8428.....at 2@6½c

Cows and Calves.....94.....at \$23@60

Calves.....204.....at 6@7c

Mr. Mortimore reports the Sheep market better this week than last. Sheep average \$3 25. Lambs, \$2 75.

SPECIALLY INTERESTING TO ALL OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

For two years past we have been constantly importuned by great numbers of our subscribers, to add to this paper a "News Department." Say they, "We like your *Agriculturist* better than any other paper, and can not do without it—but we also want news, and now we must pay for two papers, which we are not all of us able to do."

We have felt the force of these oft-repeated requests, but have not heretofore yielded to them, for two reasons: *First*, we wish to make the *Agriculturist* peculiarly agricultural in its character; and fill its pages chiefly with such matter as will be of a high order, and adapted to binding or preserving; and, *Second*, we have ourselves little inclination for devoting the amount of time and thought to miscellaneous reading which would be required of us, in order to make up what we consider a well-digested miscellaneous newspaper; and we may add, as a third reason, that we consider the condensed column of items of news usually made up for religious and agricultural papers, as very dry and unsatisfactory, and little calculated to give correct and desirable views of the progress of the social and political world. To say a certain law was passed, a disaster happened, a battle fought, a riot occurred, a building was burned, &c., without the accompanying circumstances, is dry detail—it is the skeleton of a body without the living organs, the nerves, blood, muscles and color that give it animation.

These are some of the considerations which have deterred us from making the *Agriculturist* a general newspaper. But we think we have at last hit upon a plan, which will furnish our readers with just what they desire and need, viz: both an agricultural journal, of the first order, and a comprehensive newspaper, and that, too, at no greater price than is now paid for the *Agriculturist* alone. Our plan is this:

FIRST—The present volume closes with No. 104—one week hence—and at that time we propose to increase the *Agriculturist* to 24 pages, printing it on superior paper to that now used, and devote its pages exclusively to such matters as pertain strictly to rural life (see new Prospectus on last page), and to issue it on the first of each month instead of weekly, and to reduce the price to one dollar a year—half its present rate. The size of the pages and style of the monthly paper will be uniform with the present weekly issue, and suitable for binding up with it. Several pages now devoted to prices current, markets, advertisements, and miscellaneous matters, will be omitted, and nearly the whole 24 pages be devoted to practical agriculture, gardening, stock raising, domestic economy, &c.

SECOND—To supply a full and complete newspaper, with an extensive department of reports upon produce and live stock markets and other agricultural news. We have arranged with Messrs. Raymond, Harper & Co., to print for us weekly an extra edition of the N. Y. WEEKLY TIMES, one of the largest newspapers in the country. This we shall mail each week to all our present unexpired

subscribers, together with the monthly *Agriculturist*, with no additional charge for the full term of their unexpired subscriptions.

The Agricultural matter of the *Times*, embracing recent agricultural intelligence, ample and detail reports of the produce and live stock sales, prices, &c., is prepared by Mr. Judd, who has for two years past been the chief Editor of the *Agriculturist*, and who will still continue to conduct its pages.

Any of our subscribers who may now be subscribers to the *Weekly Times*, or who do not wish to receive the *Times* in this manner, will please give us prompt notice, and to all such we will give a credit for the *Agriculturist* for twice the time now due them on subscription.

All subscribers whose time expires now, or in the future, who may wish to renew, can do so at half the former rates for the *Agriculturist* alone, or for the former rates for the *Agriculturist* and *Weekly Times* combined. That is, for the enlarged *Agriculturist*—

One copy one year.....\$1 00
6 copies one year..... 5 00
10 copies one year..... 8 00
20 copies one year..... 15 00

Or, for the *Agriculturist* monthly and the *Times* weekly, mailed regularly at our office—

One copy of both papers 1 year..\$2 00
3 copies of both papers 1 year.. 5 00
10 copies of both papers 1 year.. 16 00
20 copies of both papers 1 year.. 30 00

We make the above arrangement in full confidence that it will be highly pleasing to all our readers, for in no other way can they, for the same money, obtain so large an amount or such a variety of the first order of agricultural matter, in a superior style, and adapted to preserving in a permanent form, and at the same time be supplied with a complete general newspaper, of a high order and comprehensive character.

As we shall print no larger edition of the *Times* than is required by our subscribers from week to week, we hope all expiring subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, will at once renew their subscriptions, so as to receive the first number of the *Times*, which will be issued on the 13th of September, and thereafter weekly, and the first number of Volume XV of the *Agriculturist*, which will be mailed on the first day of October, and thereafter monthly.

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

PEACH TREES.—The subscribers offer for sale from their RUMSON NURSERIES, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, PEACH TREES of the choicest varieties. Also OSAGE PLANTS, for hedges.

Having had long experience in the culture of the Peach Tree and Fruit, they feel confident in giving entire satisfaction.

N. B.—Post-office address, Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J. ASHER HANCE & SON.
103-n

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants from the Original stock, deliverable in November, March or April, or sold by ISAAC ROOSEVELT, 95-120n1212 Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED DEVON CATTLE.

The subscriber proposes to sell at Auction, his entire herd of thoroughbred "Herd Book" Devonshire Cattle, on WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER next, at his farm, 2½ miles from Troy, N. Y., comprising 11 head of breeding Cows, and about 9 head of Bulls, Heifer and Bull Calves.

The originals of this fine herd were selected with great care through importations from England, and purchases in this country, and they have been bred with equal care, and all will admit on examination, they are a splendid herd of this popular breed of cattle.

Among the herd is the beautiful, 3-year-old, imported bull MAY BOY, bred by John T. Davy, Esq., of South Moulton, Devonshire, England, Editor of the English Devon Herd Book. This bull, as will be seen by his pedigree, is descended from the highest strain of blood that England affords, and for perfection in symmetry, vigor and sprightly action, it will be difficult to find his superior. His get, as will be seen in the herd, will attest his superiority as a stock getter.

There is, also, among the herd, a beautiful 4-year-old Heifer and her Bull Calf. She was imported from the celebrated herd of Lord Leicester.

A credit of 12 months will be given for approved paper on interest. Catalogues of the animals will soon be issued, with pedigrees and further particulars, and may be procured at the offices which publish this advertisement, and of the subscriber.

GEO. VAIL,
Troy, N. Y.

SHORT HORNS.—The subscribers offer for sale a few Bull and Heifer Calves, the get of ASTORIA, LORD, VANE TEMPEST 2d, imported 3d DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, and imported EARL VANE. Catalogues may be had from J. C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., N. Y., or the subscribers, at Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. B. & C. S. HAINES.

Smith & Fenwick's Machine for Paring, Coring and Quartering APPLES AND OTHER FRUIT.



THIS VERY INGENUOUS AND USEFUL MACHINE is now ready for sale, and will be on exhibition at the next FAIR of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace. It received a SILVER MEDAL at the New-York State Fair, and is considered by every one who has seen it in operation as "THE MACHINE." It works on the right principle, and performs with astonishing precision. The paring taken off is very thin, the core removed nicely, and the apple quartered, or divided into smaller pieces if desired, and all so quickly that a girl of a dozen years can complete from SIX to EIGHT in ONE MINUTE.

The machine being made of iron, and very simple, is not in any way liable to get out of order.

The Scientific American says—"This machine presents manifold advantages over anything of a similar nature, it being capable of performing almost double the amount of work in a given time that can be done by any other."

A sample MACHINE will be sent to order for FOUR DOLLARS (which includes cost of packing), and Rights for States or Counties will be sold on liberal terms, and machines furnished, when desired, to purchasers of said Rights, at low rates. Apply to COLMAN & WILLIAMSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

ALLEN'S HORSE POWER.—Recent improvements in this superior Endless-chain Horse Power, enables it to run much lighter than any other yet manufactured. The forward end requires a foot less elevation than others. This makes it much easier for the Horses.

ADDITIONAL HORSE POWERS:

EMERY'S one and two-horse chain power.
ALLEN'S do.
BOGARDUS' Iron Sweep for one to eight horses.
TRIMBLE'S do. do. for one to four do.
WARREN'S do. do. do. do.
TAPLIN'S Circular do. for one to six do.

THRESHERS—

ALLEN'S No. 1 and 2 undershot.
do. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 overshot.
EMERY'S overshot.
EDDY'S undershot.

DRAINING TOOLS of all sizes, and of the latest improvements. Spades, Scoops, &c.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

AMES' Shovels and Spades, long and short handles—and every other desirable brand.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS—A full assortment of Hedge and Vine Shears, Pruning Knives, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Forks, Watering Engines, &c. &c.

PORTABLE CIDER MILLS, for grinding and pressing apples, roots, &c., by hand or horse power—a most convenient, economical and labor-saving machine. Price, \$40.

HARVESTING TOOLS of every description.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, Coffee, Pimento, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. In addition to the foregoing, I would all attention to the following, among many others:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels,
Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows,
Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones,
Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines,
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests,
Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins,
Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear,
Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth,
Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.
R. L. ALLEN 189 and 191 Water-st.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskier or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover,

Lucerne,

Saintfoin,

Alsike Clover,

Sweet-scented Clover,

Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including all the best varieties of WINTER SEED WHEAT, such as WHITE PLINT-SOULE'S-BLUE-STEM, White and Red MEDITERRANEAN.

Winter Rye,

Oats, of several choice kinds.

Corn, of great variety.

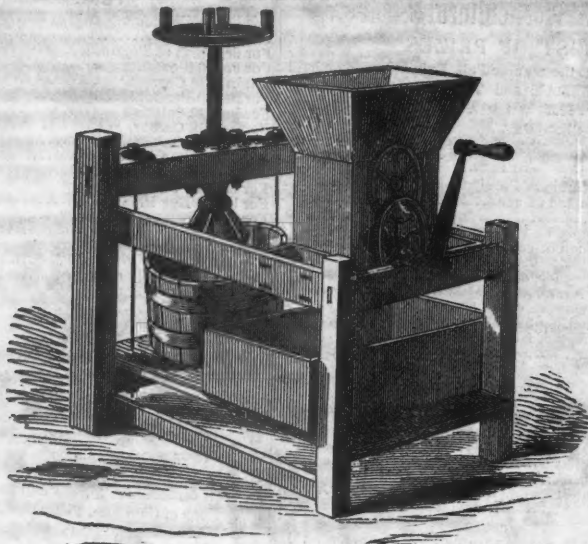
Spring and Winter Vetches.

FEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

BUCKWHEAT—Choice and clean, for Seed.

CIDER MILLS—Of the best and latest improvements, occupying a space less than four feet square, and capable of grinding the apples and pressing several barrels of Cider per day with only two hands. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

HICKOK'S PATENT IMPROVED

CIDER MILL,
AS ARRANGED FOR 1855.MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
THE EAGLE WORKS,

W. O. HICKOK, Agent, Harrisburg, Penn.

Warranted if Directions are followed, and not otherwise.

PRICE \$40.

THIS IS THE FOURTH YEAR THAT THIS MILL HAS BEEN BEFORE THE public, and, as in all similar cases, improvements have been added, as it has been found necessary. Some of the following are the most important:

- 1.—The Mill has been increased in size, so that we can put under, a tub that holds nearly three bushels of apples after they are ground.
- 2.—Instead of a solid bottom board, or one covered with cloth, to go under the tub, I have a bottom board grooved in a peculiar manner, and both it and the tub, after repeated and severe trials, have been found the best for the purpose—as they will always let the cider out clear and free from pomace.
- 3.—The bottom or floor is constructed entirely different from the former ones; and the pomace box has been much increased in size, by passing behind and below the floor.
- 4.—The castings have been made much heavier (about one-fifth); and the shafts run in iron boxes bolted together.
- 5.—Heretofore great trouble has occurred in getting cylinders that would not swell and get out of place. That difficulty has now been overcome, by making them of IRON altogether.

On examination of the whole, I am satisfied that you will agree, that nothing is wanting or omitted, to make it a good, durable and perfect machine. All these improvements have, of course, cost much; and indeed they will stand me over 25 per cent. above the cost of them two years ago.

I am often asked how much cider can be made in them in a day? and I generally answer, from ten to twelve barrels. But we have made four barrels per hour on them. To do this, I should put about two hands on it, with enough attendants to bring the apples and carry away the cider and pomace; and should run it by steam power—with the understanding that I would not use over a ½ inch belt, nor run it faster than a man could turn it, nor use more power than a good sized boy would exert on the crank. The pressing would be done by hand, and the pomace be shoveled into the tub. Sixty bushels an hour can well and easily be ground on it, and of course, the Mill would stand idle one-third of the time.

The following are but a small portion of the premiums that have been granted to this Mill:

- A MEDAL from the World's Fair, New-York.
- SILVER MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, New-York, October 1852.
- 2 SILVER MEDALS from Baltimore.
- FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, at Utica.
- FIRST PREMIUM at the Housatonic County, N. Y., and also at the Columbia County, N. Y., Fairs.
- A DIPLOMA at the Westchester County Fair, 1852.
- FIRST PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Pittsburg, 1853.
- FIRST PREMIUM at the Ohio State Fair, at Dayton; Michigan State Fair, at Detroit; Indiana State Fair, at La Fayette; and a large number of County Fairs, too numerous to mention.
- Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston; and wherever this mill has had an actual and fair trial at Fairs it has carried the first Premium.

In one or two instances the committees have refused a trial, and given Premiums to other mills, they GRINDING TURNIPS ONLY, and not going into fair and honorable competition in making cider.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

W. O. HICKOK: Sir—I have one of your Improved Cider Mills; I used the Mill last October, and on trial I ground fifty bushels of apples per hour. I keep the ground apples twelve hours, and I can press out two barrels of cider per hour with two men. I can recommend your Improved Cider Mill to all fruit growers, for speed and a saving of labor. I can make thirty-five gallons of cider from nine and one-half bushels of common apples. The cider can be pressed from the pomace without using water now. Cider will keep one year when water is not used at the press.

JACKSON, June 15, 1854.

JOHN M'COMBE.

WISCONSIN FARM TO BE SOLD—

Containing 320 acres, within two miles of the rapidly-increasing village of Beloit. 100 acres are under the plow, 60 acres are natural Meadow, and the remainder is timber-land, consisting of white oak, red oak and hickory. The Land is of first-rate quality for Winter Wheat, the owner having grown, the two last seasons, thirty bushels per acre. The whole is new land, in a high state of cultivation. A stream of running water passes through the farm for three-quarters of a mile. The House stands in a beautiful grove of Locusts and Balm of Gilead trees—some bearing Apple trees. In fact, it is all a person can desire for a large Farm. If sold this Fall, there is 30 acres of corn, estimated at 80 bushels (shelled) to the acre, can go with the Farm. The Stock and Implements can be purchased at a valuation. For further particulars, apply by letter to the owner,

HENRY KNILL,
Beloit, Rock Co., Wisconsin.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE VERY

CHEAP.—A good Farm of 104 acres, situated in the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., can be bought for \$3,000—a part of which may remain on mortgage. There is a good, new FARM-HOUSE, which cost more than half the price asked for the whole. There is also a good Barn, Out-buildings, &c. For further particulars apply to

101—411221

JAMES HORTON,
Liberty Falls, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS is

requested to a new FERTILIZER, prepared from the night soil collected from the sinks and privies of New-York city, by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and manufactured without any adulteration whatever, into a powerful manure—something like guano, but less caustic and less exhausting to the soil. It is called

TAFEU,

from the Chinese word signifying prepared night soil, and is the only article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is warranted to be 95 per cent pure night soil; and from its ease of transportation and application, and the small quantity required to produce the same result as heavier manures, it is the CHEAPEST MANURE ever offered for sale. For grass in the fall, for winter grain, or for garden vegetables, it has no equal.

From 350 to 500 lbs. per acre is all the dressing required for the poorest soils. A fair trial in competition with other manures is respectfully asked. Packed in barrels of 240 lbs., or bags of 125 lbs. Price \$35 per ton, or 14 cts. per lb., delivered free of cartage on board of vessels or railroads in the city of New-York.

For further particulars address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Courtlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—The L. M. Co. continue to keep on hand and for sale a large quantity of their celebrated POUDETTE, an article which has stood the test of 16 years in this market, with a large yearly increase in the demand. Price \$1.50 per bbl. for any quantity over 7 bbls.

99—1211153

RHODE-ISLAND HORSE AND CAT-
TLE EXHIBITION.THE RHODE-ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOUR-
AGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY,

Will hold an Exhibition of

HORSES AND CATTLE,

AT THE

WASHINGTON TROTTING PARK,
PROVIDENCE,

To commence on TUESDAY, September 11th, and to continue through the week.

The premium list amounts to FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. Competition is open to all States and the British Provinces. Judges will be appointed from other States as far as practicable. The Exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, and the Plowing and Drawing Matches, will take place on Tuesday, and an Auction Sale will be held. EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS are offered in premiums. An Address will be delivered before the Society in the evening.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the several classes of Horses will be exhibited, and on the afternoon of each day there will be a grand trial of speed of Trotting Horses. On Saturday the Premium Horses will be exhibited, and an Auction Sale will be held. THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS are offered in premiums on Horses.

In order to prevent the confusion which must necessarily arise from the entrance of too large a number of Trotting Horses, an entrance-fee of \$30 will be charged on those competing for \$300 premiums, and of \$30 to those competing for \$300 premiums, to be paid at the time of entering, which must be done on or before the 1st of September, at the office of the Society, Railroad Halls, Providence. The other entrance-fees are, \$5 for single Horses, and \$7 for matched Horses.

Arrangements have already been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad, and with the New-York Railroad and Steam-boat line via Stonington, for the issue of Excursion tickets and for the transportation of stock at reduced rates. Such arrangements will be extended to other lines as far as may be practicable.

For further particulars reference is made to handbills, which will in all cases be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

JOSEPH J. COOKE, President.

C. T. KEITH, Secretary. 99—1041217

IMPORTED MONARCH, by Priam, out

of Delphine by Whisker, will stand the present season at L. G. Morris's Herdendale Farm, 1½ miles from Scarsdale depot, and 2½ miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Terms, \$30 the Season for mares not thoroughbred, and \$50 for thoroughbred. Pasture \$3 per month. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. All business connected with the horse to be addressed to "Monarch's Groom, Scarsdale P. O., Westchester County, N. Y." A portrait taken from life, with performance on the turf, full pedigree, &c., will be forwarded by mail, by ad-
dressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.
April 24, 1855. 99—1041193

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AT PRIVATE

SALE.—L. G. MORRIS'S Illustrated Catalogue, with prices attached, of Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bul Calves, a few Horses, Southdown Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine, will be forwarded by mail (if desired) by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., or N. J. BROADWAY, New-York. It also contains portrait, pedigree, and performance on the turf of the celebrated horse "Monarch," standing this season at the Herdendale Farm.
April 24, 1855. 99—1041194

WILLARD FELT, No. 14 Maiden-lane,

Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 78—130

EMERY'S PATENT CHANGEABLE

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS and SEPARATORS
Single Horse Power \$25 00
Double do. do. 50 00
Do. do. do. with Thresher and Separator, 100 00
Single do. do. do. 125 00
Bells \$5 and \$10 each.

R. L. ALLEN Sole Agent for New-York.
189 and 191 Water-street.

BAGS.—

NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 30 Water-st., (near Old Slip), New-York.

Manufacture at the shortest notice, and keep for sale, every description and quality of GRAIN, FEED, FLOUR, SALT GUANO, COFFEE, SPICE, HAMS, and GUNNY BAGS. Their facilities enable them to offer at lower rates, than any other establishment in the city.

Particular attention paid to PRINTING and MAKING flour and salt SACKS.

We can make and furnish from 10,000 to 20,000 BAGS per day. 97—109n1214

SUPERIOR SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—

The subscriber would sell a few Yearlings and Lambs, the got of his celebrated imported Prize Ram 112, from ewes which, like him, were winners at the Royal Ag. Society Show in England, and also from ewes selected from the flock of JONAS WEBB, Esq., expressly to be bred to 112.

He would also sell a few imported Ewes.

SAMUEL THORNE,
"Thornedale," Washington Hollow,
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,
83-108n1184 No. 54 Wall-st., New-York

WILLARD FELT, STATIONER, has removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, New-York. 99—6m

Publisher's Announcement
FOR THE
FIFTEENTH VOLUME
OF THE
American Agriculturist.
A Leading, Standard Agricultural Journal.
\$1 Per Annum—Discount to Clubs.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will enter upon its Fifteenth Volume, October 1st, 1855, and be promptly issued thereafter on the first day of each month, making a large double quarto annual volume, printed with new and beautiful type, on heavy, extra white magazine paper of a superior fine quality.

Its pages will be devoted exclusively to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC ARTS, and those matters which relate directly to the cultivation of the soil.

It is designed to embrace such subjects as—Selection of seeds; the best method of preparing the ground for, and cultivating the various field and garden crops; fruit growing; care, treatment and improvement of all kinds of domestic animals; the construction and embellishment of farm buildings; housing, preserving, and marketing the products of the farm, orchard, garden and dairy; and to the domestic or household labors of the rural home.

It will be progressive in its character, having a constant watch for all improvements and new developments; and, at the same time, be sufficiently conservative to avoid and warn its readers against visionary theories, and the dangerous teachings of those who would create or distort scientific theories to subserve their private interests.

The American Agriculturist will be entirely independent of all collateral interests. The conducting and controlling Editor, having no connection with any business whatever, will take good care that its pages shall be devoted only to such matters as relate directly to the interests of the reader.

It will continue under the CONTROL and MANAGEMENT of Mr. O. JUDG, who will be assisted by the counsels and contributions of those gentlemen who first originated the *Agriculturist*, and have done much to maintain its uniform high character—including Messrs. A. B. ALLEN, LEWIS F. ALLEN, Rev. Wm. CLIFT, together with several able contributors, whose united labors will serve to fill its pages with matter eminently serviceable to every owner or cultivator of even the smallest plot of ground.

TERMS:

One copy one year	\$1 00
Six copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	8 00
Twenty copies one year	15 00

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

Combination of Agricultural and News Journals.

In order to furnish all our subscribers who may desire with early agricultural intelligence, such as full, extended and reliable reports of the sales, transactions and prices of farm and garden produce, live stock, &c., together with full and comprehensive intelligence of a general character from all parts of the world, we have made arrangements with Messrs. RAYMOND, HARPER & Co., to furnish us with an extra edition of the **NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES**, one of the largest and most comprehensive newspapers in the country. The Agricultural Department of the *Times*, together with its full reports of sales and price of live stock, farm and garden produce, &c., is prepared expressly for that paper by Mr. JUDG, the Conducting Editor of this journal.

The two papers combined will embrace all that could be desired by the cultivator of the soil, wherever he may be located. The Monthly *American Agriculturist* will furnish standard articles of a high and practical character, adapted to the Month and Season in which they appear, and so valuable as to be worth preserving in a convenient form; while the *Weekly* will give the news of the day, not only agricultural but in every other department. The matter in the two papers will be different, and generally distinct from each other.

Hereafter we shall mail the *American Agriculturist* on the first of each month, and the *Times* on Thursday of each week, on the following liberal terms, which will include the cost of both papers:

One copy of both papers one year	\$3 00
Three copies of both papers one year	5 00
Ten copies of both papers one year	16 00
Twenty copies of both papers one year	30 00

Back numbers of the Monthly *American Agriculturist*, when on hand, will be supplied at 10 cents per number. Back numbers of the *Times* can not be supplied. Specimen copies always sent free.

All subscriptions or business communications to be addressed to

Allen & Co.,
Publishers of American Agriculturist,
No. 150 Water-st., New-York.

N. B.—Editorial matters to be addressed,
Editor of American Agriculturist.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

LIST OF PRIZES

To be awarded at the regular Fall Exhibition, to be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 19th and 20th, 1855, at the ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts.

FRUIT.

GRAPE.

For the best collection of Foreign Grapes, named varieties, one bunch of each	\$10
For second best	5
For best six bunches of Foreign Grapes, named varieties, one bunch of each	5
For second best	5
For best three bunches, do. do.	4
For second best	4
For best two bunches of White Grapes	3
For best two bunches of Black Grapes	3
For best six bunches of Native Grapes, one variety	4
For second best	2
For best three bunches, do. do. do.	2
For second best	1

PEARS.

For best collection of Pears, named varieties, 4 of each	12
For second best	8
For third best	5
For best 12 varieties do. do., six of each	4
For second best	3
For best 6 varieties do. do., 6 of each	3
For second best	2

APPLES.

For best collection, named varieties, 6 of each	12
For second best	8
For third best	5
For best 12 varieties do., 8 of each	4
For second best	3
For best 6 varieties do., 8 of each	3
For second best	2

PEACHES.

For best collection, named varieties, 6 of each	10
For second best	7
For third best	4

NECTARINES.

For best dish of Nectarines	2
For second best	1

PLUMS.

For best collection of Plums, named varieties	5
For second best	3
For best dish of Plums	2
For second best	1

QUINCES.

For best twelve Quinces	2
For second best	1

FIGS.

For best dish of Figs	2
For second best	1

MELONS.

For best 2 Watermelons	2
For second best	1
For best 2 Muskmelons	2
For second best	1
For best ornamental basket of miscellaneous Fruits	6
For second best	4

PLANTS IN POTS.

For best miscellaneous display of Plants	20
For second best	10
For third best	5
For best 3 specimens, in bloom	4
For second best	2
For best single specimen	2
For second best	1
For best 2 ornamental or variegated leafed specimens	1
For best single do.	1
For best 4 Fuchsias	3
For second best	2
For best 3 varieties of Achimenes	2
For second best	1
For best 3 varieties of Orchids	2
For second best	1
For best single specimen do.	4
For best collection of Conifers	4
For best collection of Ferns	3

CUT FLOWERS.

ROSES.

For the best display of Roses	6
For second best	4
For best 12 varieties do.	2
For second best	1

DAHLIAS.

For best display of Dahlias	5
For second best	3
For best 12 self-colored varieties	2
For second best	2
For best 12 fancy varieties	3
For second best	2
For best 6 blooms, in variety	1

VERBENAS.

For best collection of Verbenas	3
For second best	2
For best 12 varieties	2
For second best	1
For best general display of Cut Flowers	4
For second best	2

BOUQUETS, BASKETS, &C.

For the best pair of Hand Bouquets	5
For second best	2
For third best	2
For best Parlor or Table Bouquet	5
For second best	3
For third best	2
For best Basket of Flowers	6
For second best	3
For third best	2
For best basket of Wild Flowers	2
For second best	2
For the best and second best Ornamental Designs, premiums according to merit will be awarded,	

VEGETABLES.

For best collection of named Potatoes	\$3
For second best	2
For best dish of Potatoes	1
For best 6 Blood Beets	1
For best 12 Carrots	1
For best 12 Parsnips	1
For best 12 Salsifies	1
For best 12 Onions, White	1
For best 12 Onions, Yellow	1
For best brace of Cucumbers	1
For best 12 Turnips, White	1
For best 12 Turnips, Yellow	1
For best 2 Egg Plants	1
For best 1 peck of Tomatoes	1
For best 1 peck of Lima Beans	1
For best 3 heads of Cauliflower	2
For best 3 heads of Brocoli	1
For best 3 heads of Cabbage	1
For best 6 heads of Celery	2
For second best	1
For largest and best display of Vegetables	5
For second best	3
For best and most correct Labeling of Plants	3
For second best	2

Seedlings of merit, and other specimens not mentioned in the schedule, will have the special notice of the judges and be rewarded accordingly.

All Plants must be in bloom except the collections of Hot and Green-house Plants, in which all those cultivated for their ornamental foliage will be admitted, besides the collections of Conifers, Ferns and Cacti.

Articles for competition in one class will be eligible to compete in any other.

Competition will be open to all, whether members of the Society or not.

Articles for competition [must be brought in before 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th September. Persons living at a distance are invited to bring their articles on the afternoon previous, as the Room will be ready for their reception.

J. E. RAUCH,
JNO. W. TOWT,
GEO. GAMGEE,
GEO. HAMLYN,
GEO. INGRAM, } Premium
Committee.

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